HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 280— BOMBAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
27 Nov.	RANCHI ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

1—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O., Special Train Across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,305
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O., Mail Steamers and on the B.I., Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
15th Dec.	HOLLAND-MARU ..	To Japan
21st Dec.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA ..	China & Japan.
	SALDERA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5973	19 Nov.	30 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
@ Honolulu Maru ..	8th Nov.	
Bonco Maru ..	23rd ,,	7th Dec.
Indo Maru ..	29th ,,	13th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	13th ,,	23rd ,,
Heiman Maru ..	9th ,,	26th ,,

* Proceeds to Calcutta.
@ Proceeds to Marmugoa.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 353.
To Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
26th Nov.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
27th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
29th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
1st Dec.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
8th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 20418.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

BEST EXCHANGE RATES

GIVEN FOR ALL

FOREIGN MONEY

Sovereigns, Sterling Notes, Dollar Notes, Francs, Lira, Yen, etc., bought and sold at best gain to Customers. Drafts on London procured at the ruling rate.

We also sell rare Curios, Antiques, Sandalwood ware, Art Brassware, and Travelling Kit; Fine Nilgiri Teas and Pure Eucalyptus Oil.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 2RS

YOU GET AND A POLICY OF	Rs 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000	IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate St, Fort Bomba
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1½ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent.)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication,

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE on Rs. 75—5—90—6—150. Only those who can join immediately should apply to HEAD MASTER, Sir Pratap High School, Jodhpur.
A R1253

WANTED—CANVASSERS on Pay and Commission Basis. See personally between 9 and 11 a.m. on working days, Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
A R3912

WANTED—CANVASSERS for securing orders for our manufactured Cloth and Hosiery goods on commission and monthly pay basis. For terms apply to MANAGER, The Ideal Hosiery Works, Ludhiana, (Punjab).
A R1268

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—GODOWN, WORKSHOPS 90' by 25' on Pucka Road, monthly rent Rs. 85/- each and Dhobighats each with 80 Stones. Rent cheap. Apply HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. Mount Road, Mazagon
O R3882.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN DIRECTORY—Ready in January. Price Rupees ten. Trade, name and address inserted for rupees five. Advertisements rates moderate. LAXMICHAND DOSSABHAI, Post Box 457, Bombay.
L R1272

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Marsban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY—White-patches Surely changed very first day by our TONIC SPECIFIC and perfectly cured in a month INTERNALLY for 30 days and EXTERNALLY for 3 days use, if not price refunded. Price Rs. 7 both together. TONIC PHARMACY, DARBHANGA.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY, dated 31st July, 1925, given by our clients Messrs. BHIKHA KALLIANJI & CO., (formerly D. Bhaidas & Co.,) carrying on business as Chemists and Druggists at Sheik Memon Street, Bombay to NARANDAS PRANJIWANDAS is hereby CANCELLED. All persons dealing with the said Narandas Pranjiwandas on our clients' account will do so at their own risk and peril.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1926.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Bhikha Kallianji & Co.
27716

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES in respect of Thirty Shares Nos. 2556 to 2585 of Marsland Price and Co., Ltd., in the name of Mr. Motichand Odhavji Sett have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within 15 days to the Company's Registered Office; otherwise Duplicate share certificates will be issued to the above mentioned owner.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LD.,
Agents.
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.
Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
23rd Nov. 1926.
27720

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

"TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE" JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of RAMDAS LALJI, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, formerly a Mehta, but doing nothing at the time of his death, who resided at the time of his death at Lohar Chakla, Mandvi, in the Cutch State. ..... Deceased.

NENSEY RAMDAS THACKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Holy Chakla outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27722

INCANDESCENT LANTERN

300 C.P.
SIMPLE
SAFE
RELIABLE
BURNS
KEROSENE

LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY,
Hummam Street, Fort, BOMBAY

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHANAJI TOLAJI, the Purchaser from the Mortgagees and Chellaji Dharmaji, Rajmal Chellaji and Vajechand Pragji, the Mortgagees of the undermentioned property all of Bombay Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days form the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situated, lying and being at Cavel Steet, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 sq. yds. (Two hundred and fifty square yards) or thereabout and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 215 and Collector's New No. 1841 and Cadastral Survey No. 1820, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3674 and Street No. 60 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Cavel Street, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Bai Gokibai Damodar, on or towards the North by Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the property of Chelaji Dharamji Mala.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1926.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27723

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Manager appointed in re. Fidahusein Adamji Janjali a lunatic.

One iron safe on stand, chairs, marble top table etc.

AT 2-20 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality :—
Two carriages.

BENNETT & COY.

IMITATION—

in whatever form is the best proof of the REAL WORTH of the imitated article or service. We have been the pioneers in selling reliable wrist watches at very low prices. See the number that are following us now! But our Prices, our Quality, our Service are still hard to beat!

These Swiss 14 kt. real Gold Wrist Watches of Lever movement 15 jewels for Rs. 25 and 18 kt. for Rs. 30 with beautiful moire strap free!

3 years Guarantee.
Durable, Smart, Reliable.

WILSON WATCH COMPANY
Empire Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Send for Catalogue.

AMUSEMENTS

WARNER BROS.
CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN
Present
"THE TIE THAT BINDS"
Powerful, Vital, Engrossing
AND
STIRRING
Modern Domestic Melodrama
Filled With
PUNCHY SITUATIONS BRILLIANTLY MOUNTED
AND
Acted By
A Stellar Cast of Popular Screen Players
Starring
BARBARA BEDFORD
"FELIX KEPT ON WALKING"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME :— 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA,
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Have pleasure in presenting
THE
STAVRINAKY DANCERS
RUSSIAN BALLET
OF
20 FIRST CLASS ARTISTS 20
TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW at 9-30 P. M.
SUNDAY, MATINEE at 6 P. M
"La Taverne De La Mort"
AND
"SYLPHIDE"
POPULAR PRICES.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 5 p. m.
After 7-30 p. m. at the Theatre.

YOUR FAVOURITE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
Kohinoor Film Co,'s Film
"VISMI SADI"
A Picture worth seeing
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

Special Combination Offer to The Subscribers of THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".
LOT B
FIVE PAPER COVER VOLUMES
Rs. 6-4 As.
THE FIVE IN A LOT Rs. 4-8 As.

Bureaucratic Government
A STUDY IN INDIAN POLITY
BY BERNARD HOUGHTON, I.C.S. (Retd.)
The plan of the present little work is quite simple. In it the present position of the Indian bureaucracy is examined and suggestions are made for the better satisfaction of Indian aspirations while preserving in tact he supremacy of England. Price Re. 1-8 as.

Rash Behari Ghose.
HIS SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.
These include all his utterances in the Viceregal Council, his protest against the retrograde policy of Lord Curzon's Indian administration, and his welcome and Presidential addresses at the sessions of theIndian National Congress held at Calcutta, Surat and Madras. With a biographical Sketch. Price Re. 1-4 as.

Morley's Indian Speeches.
SECOND EDITION REVISED AND UP-TO-DATE
The volume contains Lord Morley's celebrated budget speeches in the House of Commons and his speeches on Indian Reforms both in the house of Lords and in his constituency. His famous Despatch of 1909 on Indian Councils. Reform is also included as well as a number of contributions to the Press on Indian subjects. An Index is provided to facilitate reference to the numerous topics discussed. Re. 1-8 as.

The Indian Problem: By C. F. Andrews.
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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 23.

	To-day's price.
December	12.42—.13
January	12.48—.11
March	12.69—.10
May	12.90—.12
July	13.09—.13
Middling Spot	12.85—.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 23.

To-day's sales (bales).

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 112,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 17,000
Day's Exports to the Continent 27,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 23.

	To-day's price.
January	12.53—.10
March	12.68—.08
Middling Spot	12.47—.10

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 23.

Demand Bills 484.56.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 23.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7 quality,) Spot:—16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

	To-day's sales (bales).
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	400
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

	To-day's price.
January	12.51—.19
March	12.70—.21
May	12.94—.20

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	12.49—.02
March	12.69—.02
May	12.91—.02

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—

January	12.55—.16
March	12.69—.13

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

	To-day's closing.
Scinde Good	4.80—.10
Scinde Fully Good	5.10—.10
Scinde Fine	5.40—.10
Bengal Good	4.90—.10
Bengal Fully Good	5.20—.10
Bengal Fine	5.50—.10
Oomra Good	5.65—.10
Oomra Fully Good	5.95—.10
Oomra Fine	6.25—.10
Broach Good	5.50—.10
Broach Fully Good	5.90—.10
Broach Fine	6.30—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

	To-day's closing.
November	6.74+.04
December	6.73+.03
January	6.79+.03
February	6.80+.03
March	6.87+.04
April	6.89+.03
May	6.96+.03
June	6.99+.04
July	7.04+.04
August	7.06+.04
September	7.08+.04
October	7.10+.04
November	7.10+.04
Middling Spot	6.93—.06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

	To-day's closing.
November	13.34+.12
December	13.15+.04
January	13.00+.04
February	12.96+.03
March	12.91+.02
April	12.88+.01
May	12.86+.01
June	12.83+.01
July	12.81+.01
August	12.78+.01
September	12.86 unchgd
October	12.89 unchgd
November	12.86 unchgd
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	14.75—.15

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 23.

Silver:—Business small. Market quiet closed uncertain.
Spot 25 3/8.
Forward 25 3/16.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 23.

Bar gold Fine per oz. £4/4/10.

London, Nov. 23.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 3/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 23.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 23/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 23.

T T Berlin on London	20.42 7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12 7/8
T T Brussels on London	34.87
T T Madrid on London	32.00
T T Milan on London	115.80
T T Berne on London	25.15
T T Paris on London	138.50

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 23.

	To-day's price. £
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	20
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	118 1/2
P. & O Banking Corporation	10 3/4
National Bank	47 3/4
Eastern Bank	6 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	84 3/4
Conversion Loan	74 1/2
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	102 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	57
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	69 3/4
Government Securities 3 p.c.	59 5/8
Consols	54 1/2
War Loan 5 per cent	100
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	92

LONDON METLAS.

London, Nov. 23.

	To-day's price. £
Copper English Best Selected	63 3/4
Copper Braziers	73 1/4
Yellow Metal	67 3/4
Spelter Hard	29 1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	17 1/4
Tin Block	314 3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 23.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
Dec/Jan shipment quoted £7 3/4.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £18/10/0.
Rapeseed, Ferozepohre, Real Bold, ton:—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17 7/8.
Rapeseed Toria, ton:—
Nov/Dec. shipment sellers £17 7/8
Dec/Jan shipment sellers £17 3/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 23.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
Jan/Feb shipment value 52/.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb:—
Jan/Feb shipment value 52/6.
Market:—Quiet with prices irregular.
Wheat Australian Jan/Feb shipment value 54/6.
Market:—Quiet and irregular.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Nov/Dec shipment value 53.
Jan/Dec shipment L'pool offered 57/3.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 23.

Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17/7/6.
Apl./May shipment sellers £16/12/6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 23.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Dec. delivery value 30/6.
Jan/Apl. delivery value 30/4½.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 23.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f., ton:—
Nov/Dec shipment offered £15 3/4.
Market:—Quiet.
Linseed Bombay—
Nov/Dec. shipment sellers £18 1/2.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar per cwt. 19/9.
July/Sept per cwt. 17/4-1/2.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 17/6.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan/Mar per cwt. 19/10.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Jan/March per cwt 19/10 3/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 23.

Smoked Sheets, Standard Ribbed lb. spot:
Buyers sh. 1/7d.
Sellers sh. 1/7 1/8d.
Pale Crepe lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/6 3/4d.
Sellers sh. 1/7d.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Nov. 24th 1926.—6-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	8 1 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore	54 0 0	8 1 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 1 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 0 0	10 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9 9 0	10 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White	14 8 0	15 0 0
Groundnuts	59 0 0	11 12 0
Mowraseed	7 4 0	7 6 0
Castorseed	50 0 0	10 5 0

FORWARD.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	7 7 9
Wheat, January	7 15 9
Linseed, May	10 2 0

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Lower opening—Hedge selling—Discouraging British Cablegram—Spot prices reduced 10 points—Futures 8 to 13 points lower.
LOCAL—General Scattered selling—Narrow Market—Weak Liverpool Opener—

Private Cable:—
New York 23/11/26. We think present prices safe even if the market should go temporarily lower. We look for higher prices but rather later on.
May highest 13.01 (at the opening) lowest 12.90 (at the close).

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Yesterday prices opened 5 points lowed on unfavourable Liverpool advices and closed at the lowest of the day. The action of the market discourage those who believed that present bearish factors have been fully discounted. It appears that the market met pressure at the opening from the South. Liverpool advices were disappointing and there appeared distinct absence of buying power. It may be said that selling was less agressive and was absorbed by spot firms at lower prices.

The weekly weather report will be issued to-day might effect prices to-day, otherwise there is no special feature in the market.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

In response to weaker over-night advices from American markets, the local market opened at a decline of Rs. 3/8 Broach Apl/May delivery quoted at 252/. There was noticeable change in the sentiment and it showed lack of buying power. Even bears were not willing to cover sales expecting still lower prices hence there was no improvement or rally and the market fluctuated within half a rupee and closed as under:—

Broach Apl/May	252	252	251/8	251/2
Oomra Dec/Jan	240/8	240/8	240	240/8
March	238/8	238/8	237/8	238/8
Bengal Dec/Jan	213	213/8	212/8	212/8
March	210	210/8	209/8	209/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Liverpool opened at a decline of 5 points but later telegrams showed some improving tendency. Our market opened for Broach Apl/May at 251 and improved on Marwari Shroff and Mills buying and closed steady as under:—

Broach Apl/May	251	252/8	251	252/8
Oomra Dec/Jan	240	241	240	241
March	238	238/8	238	238/8
Bengal Dec/Jan	212/8	213	212/8	213
March	209	209/8	209	209/8

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 24 1926.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1,925	6,601	37,324
Central India	165	6,597	22,274
Barsi and Nagar	170	1,891	8,040
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	1,355
Berar	1,899	8,367	16,703
Central Provinces	190	873	3,682
Total Oomras ..	4,349	24,439	89,378
Dholera	65	3,029	21,896
N.W. Provinces	1,944	9,322	48,441
Rajputana ..	21	5 546	7,378
Sind-Punjab ..	58	3,719	21,049
Broach		134	2
Coompta & Dharwar ..		6,035	11,590
Westerns-Northerns	1	6,950	5,368
Cocoanada		202	1,471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,436	6,341
Persian		1,964	1,219
American		24,840	138
Egyptian and African		15,510	23,546
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		5	12
Total	6,438	1,06,131	2,37,829

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 18th This year	Nov. Last year
Europe	828	44,834	78,775
Japan & China ..	3,800	33,094	77,784
Coast Ports		2,733	4,143
Up-country by Rail. ..		25,511	2,025
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		5,094	10,285
Total ..	4,628	1,11,266	1,73,012

READY QUOTAITON.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Bengal M G F G	235/240
Bengal M G Fine	245/255
Barsi	250/260
Khandeish M G Fine	250/252
Akola/Khamgaon Fine	255/260
Dhamangaon M G Fine	270/272

OLD CROP.

Broach M G Fine	170/275
Khandeish	190/225
Akola/Khamgaon	220/240
Nagpur	235/255
Jalna/Aurangabad	200/225
Sanavad/Khandwa	210/225
Punjab/American	275/295
Adoni	210/240
Bijapur	220/260
Bagalkot	230/265
Coompta	290/300
Tirupur	290/320

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Wheat	11,788 cwts.
Linseed	3,467 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	107 ,,
Gingellyseeds	2,401 ,,
Groundnuts	4,237 ,,
Castorseed	2,361 ,,
Rice	15,364 ,,
Myrabollams	1,638 ,,
Cottonseed	10,298 ,,
Mowraseed	236 ,,
Gram	2,633 ,,
Joowar	158 ,,
Bajree	8,314 ,,
Coal	1,538 tons.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Shapurji No. 6½	0 5 9
Finix No. 6½	0 5 10
Kilachand No. 8½	0 7 0
David No. 10½	0 7 9
Shapurji No. 10½	0 7 6
Tricumdas No. 10½	0 7 9
Currimbhoy No. 12½	0 7 9
Tricumdas No. 12½	0 8 0
Kilachand No. 14½	0 8 3
Kilachand No. 20½	0 9 6
Japan No. 30	0 10 6
Japan No. 32	0 14 0
Japan No. 40	0 15 9
Japan No. 42½	1 0 6

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

London prices were reported unchanged; but on weaker advices from Shanghais, our market opened easy Kartak being quoted at Rs. 59/3. Prices improved on short covering in view of the strong Bull movement and closed as under.—

Ready:—60.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 59/6, lowest 59/4, highest 59/14, at 6 p.m. 59/11.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 57/6, lowest 57/4, highest 57/11, at 6 p.m. 57/8.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 57/2, lowest 57, highest 57/6, at 6 p.m. 57/4.
Teji Mandi:—
Magsar Vaida—Opening 1/12.
Vaida Post:—Opening 3.
Tone of Silver:—Dull. Very little business doing. America sold, India bought. Undertone is easier but sellers not pressing.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

The Gold Market opened easy on unfavourable London advices and ruled quiet with limited demand. There was some selling in forward. Closing prices are as under:

Ready:—21/9.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/9, highest 21/9/3, at 6 p.m. 21/9/3.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/9, highest 21/9/3, at 6 p.m. 21/9/3.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 21/8/9, highest 21/8/9, at 6 p.m. 21/8/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Magsar Vaida:—Opening 0/1/6.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0/2/3.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 7/8.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1062.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1047.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st Rs. 132 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 135.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169.
SINGAPURE
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 3/4.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84 15/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 137.65.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.87.
London—Rome Liras 115.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.88.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

MILL SHARES IMPROVE.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Business was well spread over many mill shares and the turn over was satisfactory. While prices were not much appreciated in some scrips, the undertone remained firm.

Most favourite in demand were, Dyeings which closed at 878/12, Century gained Rs. 5 by the close; while Fazal and Pearl improved to 865 and 498/12 respectively. It is believed in some quarters that Mills, managed economically and efficiently are in a position to make a profit of anna one even in present depressed condition of the cotton industry. However there is practically very little or no margin in spinning sections.

The following are the half yearly Dividends declared for Currimbhoy group:—

Fazal Rs. 20. Half year ending 30th Sept. 1926.
Pearl Rs. 8. Half year ending 30th Sept. 1926.
Crescent Rs. 2. Half year ending 30th Sept. 1926
Solapur Mill is reported to have declared a adinterim dividend of Rs. 200/.
Tata Hydros were in good demand, which Steel Deffds. and Ordinary ruled quiet but steady.
Tramways hardened to Rs. 132/8.
Imperial Bank exchanged hands at Rs. 1,495 and partly paid at Rs. 375/.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Last Quotation Rs.	Divid. Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2 ½ 75
Baroda	50	4 86
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½ 67
Central	25	1½ 29
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c. 84
Imperial	500	40 1192 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10 372 8
Union	5	0 4 0 3 13
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE		
Bundi	10	.. 18 8
Central India Mining	10	4½Y 27 12
Indian Cement O. ..	350	.. 108 12
Katni Cement O. ..	100	.. 102 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	.. 290
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	.. 5 12
Shivrajpur	10	8Y 48 4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c. 920
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c. 140
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.c. 113
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c. 101
Guzerat	100	5 p.c. 92
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c. 100
Larkana	100	5 p.c. 79
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c. 81 8
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c. 87
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c. 99
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c. 106
Sind Light	100	12 p.c. 152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c. 690
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c. 78
STEAMER COMPANIES.		
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	.. 163 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	.. 235
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—	11 11
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.		
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c. 78 12
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	.. 742 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	.. 1015
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8 134 14
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8 65 4
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6 94
Surat Electricity ..	100	.. 67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30 1046 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c. 975
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	.. 605
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	.. 790
PRESS COMPANIES		
Barsi Press		435
Akbar	500	.. 250
Fort	475	.. 300
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35 1025
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20 215
Manmad Manufacturing	250	.. 220
New Berar	500	80 880
New East India ..	1,000	.. 975
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40 605
New Prince of Wales..	500	61 600
Volkart U.P.	500	40 635
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES		
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	.. 217 8
Madras United ..	250	15 480
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	30 1830
Mathradas	100	.. 87 8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	.. 82 8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	.. 2130
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	.. 127 8
Mysore	50	4 108 1
New City of Bombay.	100	10 120
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil 291 4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	.. 70
Pearl	250	12 498 12
Phoenix	100	10 378
Premier	100	.. 17 8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	.. 22
Sassoon Silk	500	.. 570
Sholapur	1,000	450 8100
Simplex	250	.. 130
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	.. 3.. 8
Standard	500	40 1300
Swadeshi	100	18 486 4
Swan	100	.. 145
Tata Mill O. 17 ..	500	.. 115

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88/14.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/5.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/5.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-42 Rs. 104.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2325	
Vishnu P.	500	35	580	
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	542	8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	00	3	147	8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10	4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0-4-0	5	12
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	190	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	120	
Mokenzie	100	30	375	
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	695	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	40	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	123	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	78	
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	212	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	65	
Thacker	50	..	110	
Telephone	50	nil	32	9
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710	
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5	
Jupiter	15	..	5	12
New India	25	ly	20	2
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1100	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4	1
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	400	
Alliance	100	..	35	
Apollo	50	..	7	
Assur Virjee	100	..	2	8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	240	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	310	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	878	12
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	290	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	170	
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	70	
Century ..	100	20y	375	
Central India O. ..	100	16	506	4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	445	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	130	
Coorla	100	..	145	
Crescent	100	4	163	12
Currimbhoy	250	..	260	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	652	8
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	1	0	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	207	8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	120	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	22	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	210	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	865	
Finlay	100	nil	125	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	575	
Globe	100	..	25	
Gokak	100	5	106	4
Indoostan	1,000	125	1575	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	163	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1025	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	313	12
Jamshed O.		250..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..		Nil	91	4
Kilachand	25	..	3-12	
Kohinoor	500	..	1125	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5700	
Madhora Soindia ..	100	..	19	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	112	8

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

3 months 4 23/32 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4. per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1/2 to 3/4 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent. Nom.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

Will he fall in the Fight?

All life is a fight. Germs of illness are constantly attacking your child.

Many children go under simply because they are not properly nourished—they are unfit to face the fight.

School Children need VIROL

That is why you must give your children Virol, which contains just those vital foods which strengthen *resistance* to the attacks of illness. Virol is the great life saving food.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 hospitals and Clinics last year.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing London, W.5, England.

PRIZE PRIZE PRIZE

GIVEN AWAY FREE

Rs. 2,000 in Cash Prizes of Rs. 100, Rs. 50, Rs. 25, Rs.10, Rs. 5, Re. 1.

Certain Bottles of

Batliwala's Ague Mixture

LARGE size will contain a Coupon bearing different prizes mentioned above and on presentation of the same at the following address the sum mentioned on the Coupon will be given away by us in hard Cash.

The Coupons are good for any time till 31st March 1927.

This half a century renowned and world-famed BATLIWALA AGUE MIXTURE is worth the price paid in COIN or KIND, as it is the Best remedy for all kinds of Fevers.

Messrs Narotam Girdhar & Co.

SHAIK MEMON STREET,

BOMBAY No. 2.

BOMBAY AGENTS FOR

Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co., Ltd, Shapoorji H.L. Batliwala, Mg. Director, *Tel. Add:*—"Cawashapur", Bombay.

ODOL Original GERMAN ODOL

For Dental Disease

Rs. 2/- per bottle.

RAVAL & CO., 13, Bank St, Fort, Bombay

To Advertise Your Goods

IN THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

IS TO GAIN

A adequate return for the money You Pay.

THE METAL MERCHANT'S CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper, Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

		Bombay, Nov. 24. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English		3/4	56 8 0
Brass English		1	55 8 0
Brass English		1¼	55 8 0
Brass English		1¼	55 8 0
Brass English		1-3/4	55 8 0
Brass English		2	55 8 0
Brass German		3/4 to 2	54 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Nov. 24. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	58 4 0
Copper German	3/4	58 8 0
Copper German	1	58 8 0
Copper German	1¼	58 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		54 8 0
Panchteka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		55 0 0
Brass Bars		37 0 0
Pat Klai		75 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead country		23 0 0
Kogar Brass, Metal	¾	54 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	53 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		53 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		58 8 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		58 8 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Nov. 24.

KHADI:—

Textile	Per lb.	0 11 6
Century	,,	0 10 9
Jecob	,,	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 6
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 3
Apollo	,,	0 10 9

LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—

Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 6
Century 914 924	,,	0 14 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 15 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 14 9
Phoenix	,,	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 14 0
Mandkji (Patangia)	,,	0 14 0
Kaliamardan	,,	0 14 0
Dand Sahib	,,	0 14 0

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303

Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 6
David Mill	,,	0 14 9
Appolo Mill	,,	0 14 6

LONG CLOTH x Quality:—

Swan Finaly	,,	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13 6

LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.:—

Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 9
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 13 6
Appolo (Pyala)	,,	0 13 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 13 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 13 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 13 0
Globe	,,	0 12 6
Rachael	,,	0 12 9
Palkhi	,,	0 13 6
Maher	,,	0 13 6

LEPAI:—

Spring	,,	0 13 9
Textile	,,	0 13 9
Century	,,	0 13 3
Maher	,,	0 13 3

DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—

Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Jecob	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 6 0

DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—

Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 6
Jecob	,,	0 14 6
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 13 6

CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—

Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 14 0
Jamshed	,,	3 14 0
Century	,,	4 4 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 2 3

BLACK CHECK:—

5800 Sholapur	,,	11 0 0
2050 Jecob	,,	5 8 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1305 Morarji	,,	5 7 0

GABRUN No. 5124:—

Pearl Pebaney	,,	7 5 0
Hindustan	,,	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 12 0

SALTA:—

Century	Per lb.	0 13 9
Textile	,,	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 3

STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—

777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 3 0
Appolo David	,,	2 3 0

DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—

Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 6
Great	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 6
Kohinoor	,,	1 1 9
Tata	,,	1 1 6

CHADAR Kori Calander:—

Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 0
David	,,	0 15 0
Mahel	,,	0 15 0

'REJUVENATOR'

An infallible REMEDY for mental and physical debility, restores vital powers, makes the old young and the weak strong and is invaluable to all brain workers.

MAXIMUM COURSE of TREATMENT:—12 days (24 doses)

COST Rs. 5/- NET.

Medical Research Institute,

KAPURTHALA (INDIA.)

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

	1926	23rd Nov 1925	1926 Difference.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
RECEIPTS			
19th to 22nd Nov.	8166	28500	20324
RECEIPTS			
1st Sept. to 22nd Nov.	99693	233697	234004
SHIPMENTS			
19th to 22nd Nov			
United Kingdom ..	—1	+	1
Continent ..	2179	1 +	2178
China, Japan and Coast Ports	6616	— +	6616
Total ..	8796	1 +	8795
SHIPMENTS			
1st Sept. to 22nd Nov.			
United Kingdom ..	217	7134	—6917
Continent ..	46796	71592	—24796
China ..	7713	9609	—1896
Japan ..	31797	68175	—36378
Coast Ports ..	2733	4143	—1410
U. S. A. ..	1	50	—49
Total ..	89257	160703	—71446
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR			
Europe.	2295	100	+2195
China, Japan & Coast Ports	4500	33671	—29171

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 12th Nov. 1st Sept. to 12th Nov.

	1926	1925	1926	1925
Madras	1336	4521	46100	67670
Bombay ..	2029	10362	9398	43520
Sind	707	4793	2339	12902
Bengal ..	207	14	1922	671
U. P.	4736	18155	17601*	54623
Punjab	3859	26488	4837*	97272*
C. P.	7	1692	33	3372
Berar	1612	6835	2040*	11478
N.W. F Province	..	222	..	47-*
Ajmer- Merwara	33	1761	504	4031
Burma (a)	499	1589	1439	3642
Jodhpur State	..	..	100	..
	15024	76432	86313	300719

*Adjusted.
(a) to 29th Oct.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

3rd Novr. 1926.

RECEIPTS

Week ending 1

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales
Calcutta	207	358
Bombay	5443	47204
Karachi	896	2081*
Madras	913	8.1
Rangoon	179 (a)	—
Tuticorin	157	3.2
Total ..	7795	69480

EXPORTS

Week ending 13th Novr.

	1926 Bales	1925 Bales
Calcutta	780	134
Bombay	18234	17221
Karachi	235	9598
Madras	711	3018
Rangoon	52	— 4
Tuticorin	95	29
Total ..	20570	31824

RECEIPTS

1st Sept. to 13th Novr.

	1926	1925
Calcutta	4490	3369
Bombay	84503	168599
Karachi	10004	62064
Madras	26132	31394
Rangoon	230(a)	..
Tuticorin	4067	9662
Total ..	129426	274928

EXPORTS

1st Sept. to 13th Novr.

	1926	1925
Calcutta	7935	7509
Bombay	78000	1378.6
Karachi	51839	44077
Madras	12689	26056
Rangoon	2207	4754
Tuticorin	95 7	42112
Total ..	162213	262324

(a) to 6th Novr

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI.

Week ending 22nd Nov. 1st Sept. to 22nd Nov.

1926	1925	1926	1925
110	256	2622	3328

EXPORTS from KARACHI

Week ending 9th Novr,

	1926	1925
United Kingdom	Nil	Nil
Continent	Nil	5113
China	Nil	Nil
Japan	Nil	Nil
Bombay (a)	Nil	294
U. S. A.	Nil	Nil
Total ..	..	5413

1st Sept to 9th Novr.

	1926	1925
United Kingdom	2713	1821
Continent	43506	38053
China	500	1400
Japan	958	3743
Bombay (a)	2025	2984
U. S. A.	451	600
	50153	48651

(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

INADEQUATE FACILITIES IN BOMBAY HOSPITALS.

On Tuesday Dr. David Lees and Mrs. Neville Rofe, the Delegates of the British Social Hygiene Council, met the Port Trust authorities and representatives of the local shipping companies at the Port Trust Board room. Mr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman of the Port Trust, presided. Among those present were: Dr. J. E. Sandlands, Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, Dr. William Nunan the Police Surgeon Dr. William Hickey, Col. Houston, the Port Health Officer, etc.

Mrs. Neville Rolfe gave a brief survey of the work that is being done by the British Social Hygiene Council with regard to the treatment of Venereal Disease among members of the Mercantile Marine in England.

Both Great Britain and Australia, said Mrs. Rolfe, had accepted the agreement arrived at by the Geneva Conference but India had not accepted it still, she hoped that Indian organizations would soon take effective measures to check the growth of the disease.

Dr. Lees addressing the gathering regretted that the facilities for combatting the disease in Bombay were inadequate. He was surprised to find that some of the hospitals charged fees for treatment. It was the duty of public organizatons, said he, to contribute something towards providing adequate facilities for patients suffering from such disease. He hoped that important, bodies like the Port Trust and the Municipality would make a beginning by providing facilities for treatment for the members of the Mercantile Marine.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Nov. 24

JUTE.

Albion ..	507	Howrah ..	42/12
Alliance ..	526	India ..	..
Alexandra ..	..	Kamarhatty	655
Anglo-India	398	Kankanarrah	495
Auckland ..	268	Kelvin ..	860
Barnagore ..	197	Khardah ..	485
Bally ..	218	Kinnison	1000
Birla ..	9/6	Lansdowne	292
Belvedere ..	550	Lawrence ..	603XD
Budge-Budge	518	Lothian ..	475
Caledonian ..	588	Naihati ..	480
Chapdani ..	180	National	31/6
Clive ..	37/10	New Central	595
Craig ..	4/14	Northbrook	52XD
Cheviot ..	302	Nudea ..	46/8
Dalhousie	440	Orient ..	269
Delta	560	Presidency ..	8
Empire ..	51	Reliance ..	70XD
Fort Gloster	890XD	Soorah ..	30
Fort William	340	Standard ..	465
Gondalpara ..	98	Union ..	580
Gourepore	714XD	Waverly ..	6/10
Hukumchand	13/8	HESSIAN ..	14/1
Hooghly ..	80-1	JUTE ..	59/12

COTTON.

Agra United	-/10	Dunbar	134
Bowaria		Keshavram Cotton	3/14
Bengal Nagpur ..		New Ring ..	..

COAL.

Burrakur ..	20/14	Kurdi ..	..
Bokaro Ramgur ..		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick & Musalia ..		New Kendali ..	..
		Raneegunge	32/6
Katras Jherriah ..		Samla Kendra	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm. ..		I. Standard Wagon	
B.I. Corpom.	4/8	Marshalls	..
B.I. ,,	D	Madon Theatres	4/4
Burma Corp	10/2	Scindia Steam	..
C.P. Cement	..	Titagar Paper	..
Howra Oil	..	Thorney Croft	1/11
Hume Pipe	..	Imperial Bank	1485
I.I. Still	6/12	,, Conty.	370

Remarks.—Jute shares quiet. Cottons and coals were steady Government securities remained unchanged 3½ per cent. Paper 77/12, 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108/4, 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88/15.

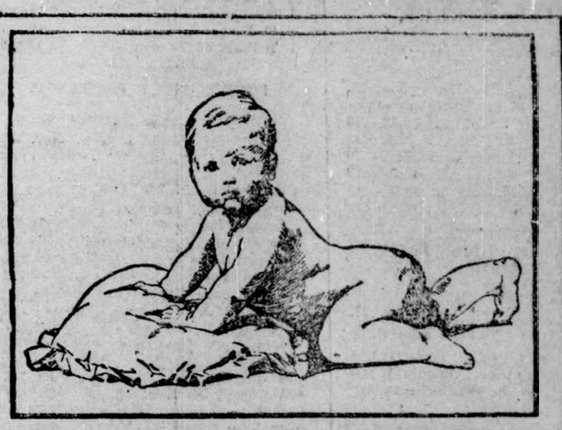
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, November 24

Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	..	400
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	..	300
Bombay Dyeing	872 8	878 12	872 8	878 12	
Century ..	..	3 2 8	376 4	372 8	376
Central India	..	501 4	506 4	501 4	506 4
Colaba Land	..	..	..	..	13
Crescent ..	..	..			163-12
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	..	120
Fazulbhoy	..	53 12	867 8	863 12	865
Finlay ..	..	..	..	..	125
Globe ..	..	..		..	25
Gokak ..	..	..	..	..	106-4
Indian Bleaching		..	..	..	148-12
Indore Malwa	..				333 12
Kohinoor	..	..	..	..	1125
Madhowjee	..				112 8
Mathuradas	..	..			112
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	..	80
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	108 15
New Great	..	290	291-4	288-12	291-4
Pearl ..	..	493 12	500	492 8	49. 12
Pabany ..	..				207 8
Phoenix ..	..	..	..	..	580
Simplex ..	..	..	..	..	128-47
Swadeshi		475	486-4	475	486 4
Swan Mills	..	..	..	..	145
Tata Mill	..	..	..	..	113-12

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock ..	..				217-8
Bombay Steam ..		..			168 10
Bundi Cement ..		..	..	..	18 8
Central India Mining		..	..	..	29
Indian Cement ..		..			108-18
Katni Cement Ord.		..			102 8
Shivarajpur ..		..	..		48
Tram Co. Ord.		1041-4	1048-12	1040	1046 4
Tata Hydro		65 4	65 4	64 12	65
Tata Iron & Steel Ord		64	65-8	64	65-4
Tata Iron & Steel Def		213-12	216 4	212-8	212-8
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent			..		77 9-5
Govt. paper 5 per cent			..		103-9



Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

'Allenburys'

Progressive System of Infant Feeding

Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.

Milk Food No. 1 *Birth to 3 months*

Milk Food No. 2 *3 to 6 months*

Malted Food No. 3 *6 months and onwards*

Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.

Post this Coupon To-day to

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.,

Special Representatives for India:

Block E., Clive Buildings, Calcutta

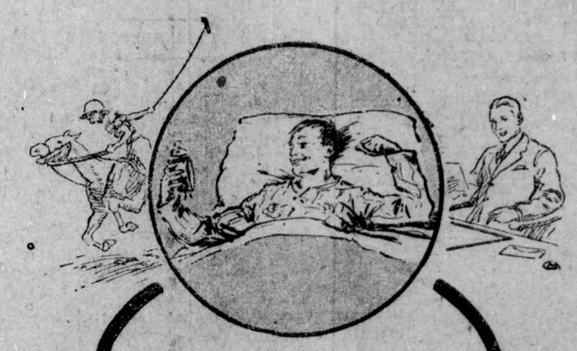
COUPON

Mrs. .....

.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.



Fit in the Morning, Fresh all Day

"Sanatogen goes straight to the core of well-being, viz. the cells—and builds these up into a permanent and solid fabric of Health," writes a leading physician.

That is exactly why Sanatogen will overcome tropical debility. Listlessness, sleepless nights, irritability, are little things, but they show that your health is being undermined

Enjoy new health. You can—with Sanatogen. Because Sanatogen goes to the root of the matter, it will revitalize your whole system, strengthening both blood and nerves, overcoming listlessness, anæmia and nervousness. Sanatogen has saved many a life in the tropics and it daily enables thousands of people to feel fit even in the hottest climate—to work better and to enjoy their evenings with a happy energy.

READ WHAT A PLANTER WRITES

"Not only did Sanatogen cure me of debility after fever, but I find that by taking a small quantity regularly I do not get fatigued and done up as I used to do, and after a day's work can play a game of football or cricket with as much energy as though I had not worked during the day."

Start taking Sanatogen to-day—use it for a few weeks and feel the difference in your own health.

Sold by all chemists and stores.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Counting of votes for the University Constituency 11 a.m. at the Headquarters office of the Returning Officer.

The British Social Hygiene Council Delegates hold a Child Welfare Conference, Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 4.30 p.m.

Mrs. Neville Rolfe's lecture, Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 6.30 p.m.

Labour Meeting at Kurla, 6.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 26.

Bombay Women's Educational Conference, C. Jehangir Hall, 4 p.m.

Wilson College Gym. Athletic Sports, Kennedy Sea-face, 2.30 p.m. Sir P. Thakoredas to preside.

Dr. D. Lees' Lecture on "Diagnosis and Treatment of Neuro-Syphilis," King Edward VII. Memorial Hospital.

SATURDAY, November 27.

S.S. "Ranchi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting S.S. "Mantua" at Aden.

Second day of annual sale at University Settlement, Vacchagandhi Road Corner of Hughes Rod at 4.15, Admission Free.

University Senate, 3 p.m.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. Profs. Wadia and G. N. Joshi to address public meeting on "The Practicability of Gold Standard," Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

Extraordinary General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, November 29.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. Messrs. J. K. Mehta and B. F. Bhakucha to address public meeting on "Some Burning Problems of the Day—Wanted United Congress." Sir C. J. Hall, 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, December 1.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. Public meeting to congratulate new M. L. C.'s Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

FRIDAY, December 3.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Public meeting to congratulate the new M.L.A.'s Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning the 25th instant at 11.15 o'clock (S. T.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The Monthly At-Home of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held at the Town Hall to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m., Miss Davis will speak on the 'Children's Act.'

BOMBAY INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society will be held at 5.15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Thurday) the 25th day of November, 1926, at the Society's Room, High Court.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

Principal J. R. Ghaspure, and Dr. Purshotamdas T. Patel, who are the sitting Members of the Senate as representatives of the Registered Graduates and who vacate their seats under the Regulations seek re-election by the same constituency.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
A CALENDER of 1927
Our Booklet with Calender will be given away gratis & post free.
Please book your order in advance.
RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHABJI,
177, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.
KARNIK Depot. BOMBAY 4.
KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

HYDERABAD STATE SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

Under the distinguished presidency of Y. M. KALE, Esquire, M.L.C., Ex-President, C. P. Legislative Council.

PLACE.—TELUGU GIRLS' SCHOOL COMPOUND, Kamatipura Bazar Road, Bombay.

DATE.—SUNDAY, the 28th November, 1926, at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

Open to H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S SUBJECTS subscribing to the objects of the Conference, and their sympathisers.

FEE.—Reception Committee Re. 1. Delegates free.

THE "HERALD" AND MR. JAYAKAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is not with little pain that I have read the report of the meeting of my friend Mr. Jayakar's workers over which I presided. In that report I have been made to say some of the things which I have never said and which I am temperamentally incapable of saying. The report tries to make out that I said that "the statement in question that appeared in the 'Herald' was maliciously and falsely insinuated by Mr. Horniman". I never said anything of the kind. Even at the risk of displeasing some of the friends who were present there—and I remember Mr. Jayle openly disapproving my what he was please to call "Theosophical method of dealing with 'unworthy' opponents"—I kept my speech scrupulously clear as far as possible of all attack on the personality of Mr. Horniman. I blamed the reporter for making such an insinuation and said that, as Mr. Horniman was responsible for whatever appeared in the paper, I had no doubt that on further reflection he would not hesitate to withdraw the charge that had been made in his paper against 800 of the rising generation of this country who had worked hard and unselfishly for what they believed to be the cause of the country—which in this particular instance was the importance of returning Mr. Jayakar as our representative. I certainly deprecated the way in which the Press and individuals had gone on during the election and showed my surprise that a journalist of Mr. Horniman's calibre should have encouraged this practice. I referred to Mr. Jayakar's new famous reply to Mr. Satyamurti's challenge as an example of the dignified, manly and statesmanlike way of dealing with the staunchest of our opponents. I never for a moment lost sight of that example in dealing either with Mr. Horniman or in the attack that I made against the "Herald's" policy. I pointed out that to criticise Mr. Horniman on the ground of his being a foreigner was dishonourable. I also asserted that Mr. Horniman's past services could never be forgotten and that Mr. Horniman and I were even to-day on terms of friendship, despite the wide gulf that exists in our respective views on political methods' and that I desired that political life in Bombay should be so raised from its present low level that people who vehemently opposed each other should have no hesitation in dining at the same tab at the end of the day. Let me repeat that no one condemns more than myself the propaganda of the "Herald" against Mr. Jayakar before the election, and in my humble opinion imitation of those methods, with which I am charged by your reporter, would have been a compliment to, and not a protest against the ways of the "Herald". In fairness to me, I trust you will publish this letter in your to-morrow's issue.—Yours, etc.,

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Nov. 24.

LET US BURY THE HATCHET

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Elections are over, and the raging fever should now subside. Who rolled the ball, who hit it, whom it hurt: who escaped, who scored, who succumbed let us not discuss and dissipate our energy thereon. There is none infallible, there is none invulnerable in this vain world. Let us bury the hatchet and bear in mind this couplet: 'He that is humble, shall be exalted. He that exalts himself, shall be humbled.'' Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

MEETINGS ON SUNDAY.

MR. DAVIS' MOTION IN STANDING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee, of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held on Wednesday, Mr. H. J. Davis' moved that in future no meetings of the Standing Committee should be held on Sundays. Mr. Davis moved the resolution as a meeting of the Standing Committee was held on Sunday last to consider budget estimates for 1927-28.

Mr. Davis still Sundry was niversally observed as a day of rest, particularly by Christians and he submitted that it was not desirable to hold a meeting on that day. A part from that, by meeting on Sunday they deprived the over-worked secretarial staff of a much needed day of rest.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram seconded the resolution.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola raised a point of order that under section (49) (b) of the Act it was competent for them to determine the day and time of an adjourned meeting.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot considered the motion out of order though on ground of convenience he agreed with it.

Messrs. Mohanlal M. Desai, M. I. Cursay and L. R. Tairsee supported the point of order.

The Commissioner thought that they should not limit the discretion of the committee in this matter.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, chairman ruled the motion out of order. He observed that the proposition did not leave any loop hole for the committee to use their discretion at the time of emergency.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

STEADY ALL-ROUND PROGRESS.

ANNUAL REVIEW.

The co-operative movement made steady progress in almost every branch in a year which was generally possible for its development apart from the low prices of the two important money crops, Cotton and Sugareane. This circumstance affected the recovery of loans to some extent more especially in the case of the Canal societies where the reduction of heavy arrears depends largely on the sale of gur. The total number of societies rose from 4,126 to 4,656, 590 new societies being registered and 60 cancelled. The figure of overdues was 14.2 per cent.

In the case of Agricultural Credit Societies the policy of improvement and consolidation rather than one of expansion by active propaganda has been maintained. Spontaneous growth is encouraged in richer districts and where the crops are more assured, while it is very carefully controlled in famine tracts and poorer areas. While Dharwar heads the list as before, there has been a striking increase during the year in East and West Khandesh and in Sind. Progress has been made towards securing more regular provision of finance by the introduction to a greater extent of the system of normal credit statements. This is reflected to some extent in the striking increase in the Working Capital. An improvement in Supervision was secured by portioning out some of the worst societies amongst the honorary workers, and by the development of Supervising Unions, of which there are now 87 as compared with 73 in the former year.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

The total number of Agricultural Credit Societies increased from 3,377 to 3,868. their members from 2,43,000 to 2,71,000 and their Working Capital showed the striking increase of 26 per cent. from 249 to 314 lakhs. 463 were classed as A, 3041 as B. 467 as C. and 142 as D. The best record in this respect was shown by East Khandesh and the worst in Poona and Satara. The state of some of the societies in Poona is by no means satisfactory. The Bhil Societies in the Panch Mahals again showed distinct improvement. Out of the total tagavi grant of 3 1|2 lakhs placed at the disposal of the Provincial Bank for land improvement, a sum of Rs. 2,09,570 was actually utilised.

NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Agricultural Non-Credit Societies increased from 223 to 253. As in the previous year chief interest centred in the Sale Societies of which there were 31 at the end of the year, and of these the Cotton Sale Societies commanded chief attention. The latter societies sold 62 1|2 lakhs worth of cotton compared with 46 lakhs during the previous year. The most important event was the boycott of the Gadag Society by the local dalals, which was undoubtedly due to the increasing business of the Society, and still continues. Only one bidder attended the auction but in spite of this the amount of cotton sold showed an increase. In order to secure the sympathy of the millowners and exporters of Bombay, and to find a way out of the boycott, a Conference of representative buyers and exporters was convened there. It was decided that the Society should sell only the improved varieties by auction and only the cotton of the members, and that under these conditions it would receive the support of the Bombay trade. It has acted up to the conditions but so far no support has been received from Bombay. In Gujarat the Cotton Sale Societies progressed except in Jambusar taluka of Broach where a District Honorary Organiser had to be prosecuted. The Society for the sale of Gur did well as did the Shop of the Yellur Union in Satara District, which sells Agricultural produce in general and has its headquarters at Kolhapur. Other Sale Societies in the Presidency worth noticing were the Arecanut Sale Society at Kumta in Kanara, and the Byadgi Chilly Sale Society in Dharwar.

Society in Dharwar. In Sind the Shop at Shikarpur and the Malir Society, which sells potatoes and vegetables, had a good year.

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENT SOCIETIES.

The number of machinery and implement societies at the end of the year was 69. Of those which utilise machinery driven by power the power pump society at Anklav in Kaira District did good work, and the Kareli ginning society in Broach District had a successful year. A new ginning society was started at Nandgaon in Nasik District. The number of manure societies was 17. They sold manure worth Rs. 55,000 of which the two societies at Manjri and Hadapsar sold Rs. 30,000 worth. The work of individual societies is small when compared with that done by the Provincial Bank which sold manure of the value of Rs. 81|4 lakhs in the Canal tracts. There were 18 Cattle Breeding Societies of which only those at Shidenur and Alur in Dharwar District deserve notice. As regards joint improvement the two Dam Societies at Mutta and Sanikata in Kanara did well, and at Yelvigi in Dharwar District a newly formed society of Waddars has brought 160 acres of land under cultivation.

The development of co-operative activities in urban areas by the institution of People's Banks has received special attention in this Province. The policy is to have at least one such bank in every taluka headquarters. This aim is near realisation in parts of the Southern Division, although it must be admitted that the banks have reached very different stages of development in the different talukas.

The total of non-agricultural credit societies was 476 at the end of the year compared with 448 in the previous year. and of these 47 are urban banks with a working capital of over Rs. 50,000. Urban societies may be divided into four classes, (i) Those which serve the needs of the small artisans and traders. (ii) Societies of salary earners of Government Offices, Departments, Railway Companies, mill-hands, etc., (iii) Big urban banks which cater for the needs of all classes and not only for the artisans and traders, (iv) Miscellaneous such as Urban thrift and educational Societies and Societies for depressed classes.

DISTRICT CENTRAL BANK.

There has been considerable development in the working of the District Central Bank during the year. The number decreased by one from 20 to 19 as the Thana Bank which did not function during the year, was amalgamated with the Bombay Provincial Bank. The total Working Capital increased from 141 to 178 lakhs. The expansion in the financing of primary societies by District Banks is shown by the figures of loans which were Rs. 127 lakhs compared with Rs. 100,75, and 48 in the three previous years. Several banks increased their staff or improved their officiency during the year, and this is demonstrated by a total increase of 33 per cent. in the expenses of management. Nevertheless improvement in this line is still one of great needs of the Co-operative Movement. Several of the District Banks opened branches at Taluka towns.

PRROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

As regards the Provincial Co-operative Bank the year was as usual, one of sound progress and advance. Noticeable features were; a new issue of shares, the majority of which were taken up by Societies; greater representation given on the Board to Central Banks and primary Societies; increase in Working Capital by 33 per cenf; expansion in fluid resources; the opening of two new branches at Kalol in Panch Mahals and Shirpur in West Khandesh; and in conjuction with the Provincial Bank of Bihar and Orissa the convention of an All-India Provincial Banks' Conference at Bombay. The Bank set a noticeable example by reducing its rate of interest on deposits and thus being able to reduce the rate of interest to societies from 7 1|2 to 7 per cent. The reduction of rates of interest in Co-operative Banks in order to conform to the general reduction in the market is a matter which those responsible for the management will have to consider. The Bank sold Gul to the value of 13 1|4 lakhs. manure to the value of 7 lakhs. and 439 implements in its various Shops. It also distributed Cotton and ground-nut seed to the value of Rs. 86,000.

CONSUMERS' MOVEMENT.

The Consumers' Movement remained stationary, and the Producers' Movement showed no progress. The latter is affected by the fluctuations in the prices of raw material and the slackness in demand. The Weavers' Movement too remained more or less stationary. The number of societies was reduced from 69 to 60, but on the other hand some of the societies in the Southern Division showed some development as did the Karkamb Society and the Sholapur Urban Society in the Central Division.

The number of Housing Societies increased by 1 to 44, of which 22 are in Bombay. City. The same difficulties due to slump in trade and decreased rents which were noticed during the previous year continued to operate in the case of the societies in Bombay City. Good progress was made during the year in Karachi where the Parsi Society has constructed several tenements, and four other societies are about to begin work. In Dharwar the Saraswat Society has completed 32 out of 46 buildings and the Raddi Society its full amount of 12 buildings. In Ahmedabad after considerable efforts the Brahma Kshatriya Society was registered, and with commendable promptitude acquired an area of 16 acres, collected capital of nearly a lakh and obtained sanction for a Government loan of Rs. 3 1|2 lakhs. It has begun to build and its example has resulted in the registration of a Parsi Building Society.

CENTRAL CO-OP. INSTITUTE.

The two most important points in connection with the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute were its legal recognition in the new Act, and a change in its constitution. By the latter it has been brought more in touch with similar organisations in other parts of the world, and its management has become more democratic. Provision has been made for District branches, which have been opened everywhere except in parts of Sind. More than 30 conferences were organised under the auspices of the Institute during the year, and 18 regular training classes, while 48 short classes for Managing Committee members were held. This year the Provincial Conference was held in Dharwar, which is the first occasion on which it has been held outside Bombay or Poona. Special mention may be made of the All India Conference of Registrars held at Bombay during the year.

GOVT. NOMINATIONS TO MADRAS COUNCIL.

CANDIDATES TO GIVE WRITTEN UNDERTAKING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

While the Government of India on the one hand are forging new weapons to curtail the liberties of the legislatures, on the other hand, they are straining every nerve to ensure the solid support on the non-official nominated block on all critical divisions. Following this precedent set up by the Government of India, I understand that the Government of Madras are asking aspirants for nomination of the Council to give written undertaking that they will vote solidly with the Government in all matters pertaining to the reserved half so as to enable them to carry through all their measures in their own way. This constitutes a negation of the principal of nomination intended to safe-guard the interests of minorities which cannot secure representation through election. It will also enable the Governor to place in office any reactionary ministry, and sustain them in that position whatever might have been the verdict of the country. Such an action is wholly repugnant to all constitutional principles and established conventions and it is the duty of leaders of all sections to resist such an onslaught on the liberties of the nominated members of the legislatures who, when once nominated, are entitled to claim all the privileges and liberties due to the elected members.

WOMAN OF EAST AND WEST.

"MIRANBAI'S" INSPIRING MESSAG

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 24.

Speaking yesterday night in connection with the Youth Week celebration a large concourse of women, Miss Adeline Slade, who is staying with Mahatma Gandhi at the Sabdmati Ashram, said that her Indian sisters had made a deep impression on her. She watched with apprehension the inclination to introduce modern western ideas and education amongst women. Service and humility were women's birthright. In India, one found the ideal a living force amongst women. But in the West especially, amongst the educated classes, it had been cast aside and liberty and equality had become the ideal in their stead. True service did not mean slavery nor did humility mean acceptance of inequality. Phrases like liberty and equality had their attraction but if they looked more closely into the conditions obtaining in the West, it would be found that Library too often developed into slavery to self and equality into fierce competition and with it came its concomitants unrest and discontent.

PATTERN OF DEVOTED SERVICE.

Woman can never find herself at home in man's occupations, said Miss Slade. I would ask you not to copy the evil offshoots of industrialism. India is by nature a land of agriculture and cottage handicraft. Indian women are by nature a pattern of devoted service. To-day, India is in deep distress and it is only through the medium of the spinning wheel which is the very emblem of humility and service, can her daughters best employ their powers of devotional help.

SPINNERS OF INDIA AWAKE!

Concluding, Miss Slade said: "Let the spinsters of India, therefore, awake in ever-growing numbers to the message of the spinning wheel and show their brothers that they have not forgotten their ancient calling."—F. P.

INDIAN DEPUTATION SAILS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Good many friends and admirers of the members of the Indian Deputation to South Africa, had gathered at the Alexandra Dock on Wednesday afternoon to see the Deputation off. All the six members were vociferously cheered when they arrived at the Dock with their smiling faces. Piles fo garlands and bouquets were showered upon them when they stood in a line for a photographic pose.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. H. P. Modi, J. K. Mehta, N. M. Joshi, G. K. Devdhar and many others most cordially shook hands with the distinguished members. After having been photographed the members accompanied by their friends went on board S.S. "Karapara," the ship bound for South Africa. It was most gratifying to see all the members in good health and with faces bursting with joy.

A physiognomist might have read in their faces an expression of confidence which asserts itself when men are up on a sacred mission. S. S. "Karapara" left the shore at 2 p.m. amidst the loudest acclamations from the spectators at the Dock. Mr. Kodandroa is accompanying the Delegation as a Secretary of the Rt. Hon'ble Shrinivas Shastri.

Men and Matters.

Why has Sir Lawless Hepper resigned? "It was so sudden" an evening contemporary would like to say and wants people to believe that the head of the Development Directorate leaves because he is already fifty seven years of age.

* * * *

So it is only a question of the age limit being passed! Is it really or has the "trend of events," a phrase which the "Evening News of India" so aptly uses in this connection, anything to do with it?

* * * *

After their conspicuous success and the warm encouragement which the Bombay public acorded the two Parsee young men, Messrs. Pochkhanawalla and Khan, who swam the distance from Uran to Bombay, we are not surprised to learn that they are now casting about for longer adventures and further aquatic honours. Next May, probably, will witness these two prizemen challenge King Neptune all the way from Alibag to Bombay.

* * * *

We know that they have definitely made up their minds to attempt a feat which will be unique in the annals of our city. The distance from Alibag to Bombay is twenty-five miles on the straight, while—we write subject to correction—the channel distance is twenty one and a quarter miles on the straight. The conquest of the channel will naturally enter into the widening horizon of their ambitions if they repeat in May next their success of the other day. We hope the Bombay public—always generous in the encouragement of real sport—will not fail to give these young men substantial support when the occasion arises.

* * * *

"The canker of corruption in the Indian police" excites the astonishment of the British Press. It has long lost the charm of novelty to people residing east of the Suez, who are thoroughly familiar with the ways and methods of a type of men in the police; their systematic "dadagiri" their proverbial "Jo Hookum," and their wonted "backsheesh." Taking "backsheesh" however, is not the role prerogative of the Indian police. Rumour has it that other Government Departments are not free from the taint. In one it is called "taking your monthly rent" in another it is termed getting your Faloodа" while in still another they refer to it as "making sugar money".

* * * *

To diagnose a disease is comparatively easy—to apply the appropriate remedy needs some inside knowledge of the job, The "Manchester Guardian" which is a thousand miles and much more from the spot, trots out the usual nostrum "Increase their pay and put them above temptation;" our morning contemporary "The Times of India, which ought to know better, says "Right! but our finances don't permit," "We must attract the right sort of man" and so on and so forth *ad nauseam*.

* * * *

Looking facts squarely in the face the average policeman in Bombay City who is generally recruited from the middle class, European or Indian, gets a salary which many a graduate slaving in the Bombay Secretariat would count himself lucky to enjoy. He gets free residential quarters—good ones, too—for which the rest of us have to pay through the nose. Though generally his standard of education is on a level with the High School curriculum, his initial salary is much higher than that of an honours graduate engaged in other walks of life.

* * * *

With the present pay and prospets of the police better type of men could certainly be expected, if Government took up the work in earnest. We recollect some time back, when young men from the British Universities fought shy of competing for the Indian Services, Birkenhead gave a look round and impressed upon them, as a duty they owed to the Empire, the need of joining up. The response, we are told, was gratifying.

* * * *

"If nature had made me an ostrich," said old Grouch, "I suppose I could eat your cooking."

"That would be very nice," answered his imperturbable spouse; "then I could get some plumes for my hat."

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	24th November.
Previous Closing Rate	12.90
To-day's Opening Rate	12.86
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	12.99
Difference	+.09

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	24th November.
Previous Closing Rate	6.96
To-day's Opening Rate	6.90
Difference	—.06
To-day's Expectation	6.91
Difference	—.05
Market tone uncertain.	

Sawri	252-8-0
Khandi	253-8-0

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

TWO FIRST PLACES IN INDIA 1926 BY TWO DISTINCT SCHOLARS

(1) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

Incorporated Secretaries Examination of London (A.I.S.A.,

The student was fifth in order of merit among all candidates in the British Empire. The only Indian College whose students successfully competed.

(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 380 candidates, Also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926

The largest number of honors, subjects and certificates of any other Institute in India:—Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial and Company Law, Banking, Salesmanship, Political Economy.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 1926

The only Institute in India whose students successfully competed. Two completed Final and the rest passes in Final and Inter subjects (Part 1 and 2) (compartmental). Practice and Law of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Geography, Political Economy, Business English.

GT. WESTERN BUILDING,
Opposite R. I. M. Dock Yard,
Apollo St., BOMBAY.

Note.—**THIS PIONEER COLLEGE** has thus maintained its brilliant record of **TWENTY SIX YEARS.**

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1926.

BOMBAY'S LEAD.

We congratulate Messrs. Jayakar and Jammadas on their election to the Assembly. Their success is a triumph for the Congress; for both of them are Congressmen and in returning them the voters of Bombay have demonstrated their loyalty to the cause for which the Congress stands. Bombay has demonstrated its loyalty in a splendid manner—which incidentally has completely justified the position taken up by this journal with respect to the election campaign. During this campaign, as we have pointed out over and over again, a false emphasis has been laid on the minor differences that divide the two sections of the Congress and the main issue, namely, that freedom has to be wrested from unwilling hands, and that it cannot be wrested without co-operation among all nationalist forces, has been relegated to the background. In the din and turmoil of the elections not a few of the candidates and their supporters on the plaform and in the Press lost sight of the vital fact that, whatever the result of the contests in which they were engaged, the need would be there to exert the maximum pressure on the bureaucracy in order to compel it to come to terms with the representatives of the people. A country, divided as India was before the elections—thanks to the strained relations between Hindus and Muslims and the division between the two groups of the Swaraj Party, not to speak of the Independents, 'et hoc genus omne,'—could not expect to evolve such resistance. Expediency, if not higher patriotic considerations, demanded an immediate settlement of the internal feud between Congressmen in order to secure the return of such men to the Legislatures as would be uncompromising in their demand for real freedom and determined to eliminate differences in order to ensure, on the basis of an agreed programme sanctioned by the Congress, the maximum of resistance to the bureaucracy and maximum of constructive work in the legislatures and outside them.

A settlement like this would have at once enhanced the power, prestige and authority of the Congress and hastened the day of the country's deliverance. But in the excitement of the election campaign the temptation was too great to strain one's loyalty to a party to the extent of jeopardising the larger and more vital interests of the country; and not a few succumbed to this temptation. We had thus in Bombay the unedifying spectacle of a legitimate propaganda in favour of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta being prostituted in such a manner as to convey the impression that not a few of those responsible for it were concerned more about the defeat of Mr. Jayakar than the election of Mr. Jamnadas, forgetting that the defeat of Mr. Jayakar meant the replacement in the Assembly of a veteran and tried Nationalist by Mr. Dumasia. There were two seats for the Assembly and the success of Mr. Jamnadas could well have been secured if his supporters had concentrated their efforts in bringing about the defeat of Mr. Dumasia. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas declared at the public meeting held on Sunday that in reply to his question Mahatma Gandhi stated that he had been shocked at the election tactics adopted in Bombay. The tactics, indeed, were shocking. In fact the vendetta carried on by the "Indian National Herald" against Mr. Jayakar, day in and day out, will remain as the ugliest incident in the election campaign of 1926 and as a serious blot on the escutcheon of the Congress whose cause it professed to espouse. The very nature of the vendetta was, however, such as to make it a futile one and the voters of Bombay have shown their abhorrence of it in an unmistakable manner by returning Mr. Jayakar at the head of the poll.

Nor is that all. The magnificent success of Mr. Jayakar is not only a measure of the confidence of the city in him but also an indication of the intense desire of the voters of Bombay that the internecine struggle in the Congress must cease. This desire was anticipated by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee when, at its last meeting, it passed a resolution asking the Gauhati Congress to bring about unity among Congressmen. With the resolution of the Provincial Congress Committee and the return of Messrs. Jayakar and Jamnadas, Bombay has given a lead which we trust will be followed by other parts of the country, with the happy result that the Gauhati session will formulate a programme of action inside and ouside the legislatures which will once again rally all national forces under the banner of the Congress and bridge the gulf between India and her freedom. For joint and vigorous action in the Legislative Assembly, Bombay has sent in Messrs. Jayakar, Jamnadas, Jinnah and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas—men who will discharge their responsibilities with credit to themselves and honour to the country, and who, with the co-operation of Sir Victor Sassoon, another Bombay representative, will, we have no doubt, successfully lead the resistance to the Blackettian menace to India's economic prosperity.

RATIO AND PRICES.

In a speech of portentous length Sir Basil Blackett has admirably played the part of counsel for the Currency Commission and for the Government. The speech displays much cleverness, but it is the cleverness of a pleader, though Sir Basil began by promising to be content with exposition more than advocacy. He has traversed the whole ground of the report and has even made a feeble attempt to reply to the dissenting Minute of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. In view of the gravity of the principal issues in question, we have to comment upon the speech in parts. We shall to-day consider the first part of the speech dealing with the proposal to stabilise the rupee at 18d. gold, an issue which vexes Sir Basil sorely, though he professes to dismiss it as a dead issue. It is very significant, however, that he does not even attempt to deny the main charge that the people lay against the 18d. ratio, that it seriously injures the agriculturists who form an overwhelming majority of the population and whose welfare is the basis of industrial progress. He only makes capital of the advantage of the higher ratio to the users of imported goods and jumps to the conclusion that all consumers are benefited. The hollowness of this compensating advantage we have indicated before and would not dilate on it again. The repetition is besides superfluous. Sir Basil's main argument, as he himself admits, is that whatever may be the normally comparative advantanges of the two contending ratios, whatever may be the attempts of Government to keep up the ratio at 18d., now at least, he says, it is a settled fact. We have to see, at some length, why he calls it a settled fact and how far it is such.

The chief reason why the Currency Commissioners want the exchange ratio to be fixed at 18d. is that, in their view, "at the present exchange rate of about 1s. 6d. prices in India have attained a substantial measure of adjustment with those in the world at large." They, therefore, think that "any change in the rate would mean a difficult period of adjustment, involving widespread economic disturbance, which it is most desirable in the interests of the people to avoid." This view they regard as the "central" and "decisive" factor in determining the ratio. The solicitude for the interests of the people is commendable, but the assumption is gratuitous that Indian rupee prices have been already adjusted to the 18d. ratio. The Commissioners' argument is briefly as follows: "In 1923 and the first half of 1924, when the exchange was fairly steady at about 1s. 3d. gold, movements of world prices and of Indian rupee prices roughly corresponded, but from October 1924 to September 1925 there was a rapid and violent downward movement of the rupee price level which was not the reflection of any similar movement in world prices." "The marked fall in rupee prices in the first half of 1925 represented largely the tendency of these prices to adjust themselves to the rise in exchange." In other words, between October 1924 and September 1925 there were in India both a sharp rise in exchange and a violent fall in prices: but there was no such fall in world prices. Ergo, the falling prices must have been an adjustment to the rising ratio.

The argument, however, is untenable for various reasons. In the first place, the so-called "violent" fall in Indian prices from October 1924 to September 1925 is very much exaggerated. The exaggeration is due to the Commissioners' reliance on the Calcutta and Bombay index numbers in constructing which the arithmetic average is used. This method, in the words of Irving Fisher, "exhibits an inherent tendency to exaggeration and is unreliable with reference to price changes during short periods." The Bombay index number shows, indeed, a fall of 24 points during the period in question. But if the more accurate geometric average were used, the fall would be only 19 points. On the other hand it cannot be said that world prices did not decline in the same period. The graph given in the Currency report itself shows that world prices rose slightly from October 1924 to January 1925 but have declined fairly steadily since then. Similarly in the United Kingdom prices fell by 14 points from October 1924 to September 1925. We contend, therefore, that the fall in the rupee prices in this period of rising exchange was not violent, that it fairly corresponded to and was due to fall in world prices and in those in the United Kingdom, and that the fall cannot be assumed to be an adjustment to the rising exchange. Indeed, as Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas says in his minute of dissent, the adjustment could not possibly have been effected in the course of one year, i.e., between October 1924 and September 1925, especially when it is remembered that the exchange reached 18d. only in June 1925. Quoting Mr. Keynes, Sir Purshottamdas says: "In a country like the United Kingdom a period of about two years is necessary for adjustment to take place to a 10 per cent. variation in exchange. If this is so in a country the bulk of the trade of which consists of exports and imports compared with which the internal trade is small, in the case of India where the proportions are reversed, the period must undoubtedly be longer." A decidedly better method of finding out how far the adjustment has taken place is to examine the price changes spread over a longer period, as Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas does in his Minute. Taking the period from July 1922 to February 1926, Sir Purshottamdas observes that the world price level was exactly the same, viz., 155 at the beginning and at the end of this period. On the other hand, in India, as the gold parity of the rupee rose from 90 in July 1922 to 114 in February 1926, i.e., an increase of 27 per cent., the rupee prices dropped 23 points from 181 on the former date to 158 on the latter. Sir Purshottamdas contends that on a 27 per cent. increase in the gold parity of the rupee a fall of 49 points was called for (being 27 per cent of 181) to bring about complete adjustment of Indian to world prices. But the actual fall was only 23 points. Sir Basil gratuitously assumes that in the second case, not 27, but 21 per cent. should be calculated. We fail to see any reason for this arbitrary change beyond his desire to approximate the necessary and the actual falls. We are inclined to accept Sir Purshottamdas' contention that the adjustment is but partial. The Commissioners have taken far too much for granted in assuming that Indian prices are already adjusted to the 18d. ratio and have made the wrong assumption—the "central" and "decisive" argument in proposing to fix the ratio at 18d. Sir Basil has only repeated and laboured that argument. The ratio is a settled fact only in the sense that he chooses to make it so.

A BELATED MOVE.

The resignation or retirement of Sir Lawless Hepper from his appointment as Director of Development is a belated move which will fail to satisfy the public. That his term has not been extended is a tardy recognition by the Government of Bombay of the fact that the existence of the Development Department has excited the gravest public resentment almost from its very inception. After the lamentable fiasco witnessed during the public examination of "experts" of various degree by the Mears Committee, when nobody was able to say why the Back Bay Scheme went wrong, the best thing in the public interest that the local Government could have done was to close down the Department which was in charge of the Scheme. As the "watch-dog" of that Department, Sir Lawless Hepper was responsible for the manner in which its affairs were conducted. He disclaimed before the Mears Committee all association with anything requiring the slightest technical knowledge but he admitted that he was in its charge in an administrative capacity. How he carried on his duties can be illustrated by an incident to which the Deputy Chief Engineer of the Scheme referred when asked about certain details of the work by Mr. Halerow, Sir George Buchanan's partner. He had received two steam cranes which he did not want, having already more cranes than were required. From the evidence available to the public it has every reason to suppose that this is only a minor illustration of the management that prevailed in the Development Directorate. Sir Lawless Hepper may go, but those who remain crushed under the heavy burden of the costliest engineering folly of modern times have a right to expect that his responsibility for the failure of his Department will receive due "recognition" at the hands of the British Parliament,—the highest tribunal of justice the Indian people may look up to in the Empire.

UNITE AND AGITATE.

WORK BEFORE THE ASSAM CONGRESS.

(BY POLITICUS.)

II.

It is not only a mission of peace and goodwill that awaits the Assam Congress. Even the small measure of success that has been earned by the Swarajists is already opening their eyes to the practical difficulties in connection with the appointment of Ministers and the guarded views of the most responsible of Swarajist leaders leave a lurking hope that they would be quite prepared to reconsider the matter in view of the new developments that are taking place day by day. But the Responsivists on their part will also have to revise their attitude towards Government and the orientation of their policy in view of many uncomfortable events if they are to keep abreast of the times. For there is no doubt that the somewhat rosy atmosphere full of vague hopes and unknown possibilities that was created by the first few acts and pronouncements of the new Viceroy has now thoroughly vanished and the bureaucrats of White Hall and Delhi have again left us in no doubt about the relentless autocracy of their methods and of the insidious purpose of their Government. We therefore naturally look to the ensuing session of the Congress to take stock of the situation and forge its weapons for the coming warfare.

The Disappointment.

But a few months ago things looked so very different! The family tradition and the religious temper of the then Hon. Mr. Wood cast a halo round him and imbued him with a wonderful potency for good. He was supposed to have inspired and assisted Lord Birkenhead in some measure in appointing the Royal Commission on Agriculture. He paid a visit to the Back Bay works on his arrival at Bombay and quickly responded to public opinion by appointing the Inquiry Committee under the presidentship of an eminent High Court Judge. His first public utterance on Hindu Mussalman unity was conceived in such a lofty pitch and delivered in such religious accents that it left us in no doubt of the new era his Government would help to inaugurate. And his incognito visits to the villages of the Punjab and Central Provinces showed his uncommon solicitude for the millions of the land and added a dramatic touch to the dawn of his Viceroyalty but the last few months have dashed many of our hopes to the ground and shattered the reputation of the Government.

Constitutional Progress.

Let us first take the constitutional question. Ministers and Governors have been vying with one another in priding themselves on the changed atmosphere of Indian politics and have freely confessed to the hope of receiving better co-operation from the new councils. And yet have Government thought it fit to make a single generous announcement heralding the slightest constitutional advance in the working of the Reform Act during the next three years, though they are never tired of assuring us of their most beneficient intentions in the event of their receiving better co-operation from Indian politicians?

Far from this being the case, the impending nationlist victories at the general elections apparently so unnerved them that they chose to arm themselves with more autocratic powers and to announce the curtailment of the powers of Ministers and councils on the very eve of the election day. Thus has Government chilled the hearts of the most ardent Responsivists and strengthened the war cries of the Swarajists and yet the gods of Delhi would like to listen to the harmonious notes of co-operation in stead of the uncomfortable music of the Swarajist fire-works.

The Communal Tangle.

Let us pass on to the communal tangle. Have the Indian and the Provincial Governments done anything to allay communal rancour and to deal even-handed justice to all parties? The Hindus of the United Provinces feel aggrieved that they have been prevented from taking their Ramlila procession along the customary routes though the Mussalmans of Delhi have been allowed to take cows to the slaughter-house through the Hindu locality of Pahari Dhiraj. So also Mahomedans all over India feel deeply concerned at Government's interference with the Nizam's administration and are very restless over the withholding of reforms from the N. W. F. Province. And the Government of Sir Malcolm Hailey does not still see its way to release hundreds of Sikhs prisoners including venerable leaders like Sardar Kharaksingh even though the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee has now been duly reorganised according to the provisions of the new Act. The continued incarceration of Sikh prisoners is a festering sore in the political life of the Punjab and it is therefore not surprising to see them making a common cause with the Swaraj Party and swelling the rising tide of bitter agitation in the countyr.

The Back Bay Bungle.

But our woes to-day are mainly economic. The woeful depression which has well-nigh ruined our commerce and industries shows no signs of early disappearance. Nay, on the contrary the economic gloom is thickening around us, and every true citizen of Bombay will find no difficulty in partly attributing this hopeless calamity to the loss of many crores which have been recklessly sunk in the Back Bay. One wonders if Government have ever fully realised the depth of people's agony and discontent about this colossal gamble. It is not indeed an ordinary political agitation that has been carried on against the mismanagement of a Government department. But it is a piercing cry wrung from the people's hearts by a financial mis-adventure which has very nearly sucked them dry and which has sapped their economic and industrial vitality. This loss is indeed irreparable.

(To Be Continued.)

THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

THE FARCE OF THE MANDATES.

One of the subjects warmly discussed by the Dominion Premiers at the Imperial Conference was the authority of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations to ask what the Mandatory governments consider inconvenient questions. According to the "Saturday Review" so great is the resentment felt by the Dominions at the "inquisitorial procedure" adopted by the Commission that certain Dominion newspapers advocated the tearing up of Article 22 of the League Covenant and the annexation of the territories, while others demanded that "the claws of the Commission be at once drawn." The "Saturday Review" says that "it is understood that the Mandate-holding Dominions South Africa, Australia and New Zealand are strongly opposed to what they hold to be an unwarrantable extension of the powers of the Mandates Commission."

Is It a Farce?

But the Radical Press in England interprets the attitude of the Dominions representatives in quite another manner. The "New Leader," for example, notices how "both General Hertzog and Mr. Bruce were alarmed at what they considered unnecessary interference on the part of the Commission. "We are even more alarmed," the Labour journal says "at the spirit which obviously underlies the working of these Mandates." If they are not to remain a farce, it should like the powers of the Mandatory Commission to be strengthened rather than weakened.

No Complaints.

The "New Leader" draws attention to the boast on the part of the South African representative at the Imperial Conference that the Natives of South West Africa have no complaints to make about the Mandatory Government "administering" their territory. "It is true that there has been some trouble with a Hottentot tribe that claimed to be independent but they were simply rounded up and made to obey." The "New Leader" remarks that "against the policy which these words reveal all men and women of good will should raise their passionate protest." This is an advice which all true Imperialists will of course treat with contempt. What concerns them far more are the problems of Empire, the problem, for example, of continuing the gun boat policy in China.

The Dawn of Sanity.

But in that section of the British Press which expounds the Imperialist doctrine there is a gradual change of view in regard to British policy in China. Britain must, of course, continue to do good to that country, but a special correspondent of the "Times" recently reviewed very frankly the causes of nationalist success in China, and both the "Times" and the "Observer" give a gentle hint that it may be as well to come to an understanding with the Nationalist Government in Canton.

Notes of the Day.

The Stock Explanation.

Whenever a subject people held down by any European Government makes a bid for securing better treatment by a violent demonstration of its discontent its action is always put down by the press and politicians in Europe to the success of Bolshevik influences in the disaffected area. In the case of the rising in Java of the Muslim population under Dutch rule, this "stock explanation," says the "Ittihad-i-Mashriqi" of Kabul, has been promptly forthcoming. But according to the Kabul journal the truth is that "the Javanese Arabs are only following the example of other Islamic peoples in awakening from lethargy and seeking to obtain independence." The Dutch Colonial administration in Java appears to be well aware of this truth, considering the ruthless manner in which the "revolt" has been suppressed.

In strictest Purdah.

Not even the proceedings of the Imperial Conference have been shrouded under that thick veil of secrecy which our Indian Princes consider necessary for their deliberations. About sixty bejewelled potentates assembled at Metcalfe House on Monday and were treated to a discourse by Lord Irwin. It is rumoured that the Viceroy promised them that their rights and privileges would not be affected in any way and that their prestige was safe in the hands of the Paramount Power. How safe their rights and prestige are has been demonstrated by Lord Reading's snub to the Nizam and the threatened Europeanisation of his State. The Viceroy must have told them other things too but we fail to understand how the Princes cannot yet grasp that a full measure of publicity for their deliberations is likely to do them good rather than harm. The love they at present have for these Purdah Conferences with the Government of India only confirms the public suspicion that they are interested in the welfare of their own order as opposed to the interests of the people.

The Unwanted Bill.

The Indian Navy Bill will not be placed before Parliament in its next session. The reason for this postponement was mentioned in a special message to "The Statesman" recently as being due to some unexpected difficulty. What the difficulty was in the case of a measure which all parties in the House of Commons could look upon as "uncontentious" is not quite clear. Was it perhaps due to the nature of the discussions at the Imperial Conference at which the Dominion Governments made it quite clear to Great Britain that they were no longer anxious to pay in men and money for British war measures? The British Parliament will have to depend now upon the Crown Colonies and the "Dependencies" of the Empire to bear a large burden of her naval and military expenditure. The Indian Navy Bill means, in the circumstances, a larger drain on Indian resources. India will like to have a Navy of her own, but it must be one over which she has absolute control, and to a measure like the Indian Navy Bill, therefore, she is bound to offer the strongest opposition as an entirely unwanted "blessing."

Affairs in Idar.

The Idar Prajakiya Sabha submitted some time ago a memorial to the Governor of Bombay containing various charges of misrule against the Raja of Idar and his officials. It seems now that the representation is having some effect. The Raja was called by the Governor on the 6th instant and for some time past the State officials have been travelling frequently between Idar, Bombay and Poona. But the only definite action hitherto taken is that the Raja has summarily dismissed, it is said without a trial, four officers and deported them along with an ex-officer. It seems likely that the deportees were guilty in view of the fact that a public meeting held under the auspices of the Idar Prajakiya Sabha on Monday "endorsed the dismissal and deportation of the several oppressive officials." But, if it is true that the officers have been deported without a trial, it is strange that the Sabha should endorse without any qualification a drastic and arbitrary method of punishment, after having rightly condemned similar punishments in their memorial.

Wanted—A Representative Council.

To-day, it may be the guilty who have suffered, but to-morrow the Raja may use this very method and even the Sabha's endorsement as a handle against innocent popular officers who may incur the his displeasure. The right method would have been to have the officers tried in an open court of law, where there would have been a chance of dragging into light those persons who might have used the deported officers as mere tools. The matter should not be allowed to rest there. In view of the gravity of the charges made in the memorial, some of them being against the ruler himself, it is necessary that a wider and more authoritative enquiry should be instituted. We are surprised that the public meeting mentioned above did not demand such an enquiry. We, however, endorse the suggestion of the meeting that the administration of the State should be vested in the hands of an Indian gentleman acquainted with the needs and aspirations of the people who should work in consultation with a Representative Council of the people.

FINAL MEETING OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

GROWTH OF MUTUAL GOOD-WILL & CO-OPERATION.

SUCCESSFUL WORK BY COMMITTEES.

At the final meeting of the Imperial Conference on Tuesday, the reports of the various committees were considered and adopted.. Problems of empire defence, Imperial air services, marketing of empire foodstuffs and such others affecting the prosperity of the different parts of the Empire came in for discussion.

The Prime Ministers and representatives of the Governments of the British Empire expressed their satisfaction at the mutual goodwill and an earnest desire for co-operation which they found in all their deliberations.. The Crown, they said, is an abiding symbol and emblem of Unity of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS ADOPTED

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Imperial Conference delegates appeared in silk hats and morning coats on the occasion of the final meeting at Downing Street this afternoon when the report of the proceedings were adopted, and valedictory speeches were delivered. There had been sixteen plenary meetings and committees sat 146 times. An official who attend all the Conference meetings told Reuter that the most striking feature had been the kind of new spirit. This was emphasised in the valedictory speeches expressing a feeling that the Empire had reched a definite point in its development.

Hitherto the common idea of the Empire had been that the motherland had been the focus, and dominions the end of the radical lines on the map. Now as a result of the atmosphere in this Conference there was a sort of web with the growth of importance of dominion relations; for instance, Australia and South Africa would now communicate with each other on such questions as forestry and research instead of with the motherland. With lines spreading out, we would now have the dominions interlocked by economic trade ties. Practical results of the Conference had been very considerable, particularly as regards the spirit of understanding. For instance, people were inclined to think that General Hertzog would find the position difficult. This was not so. General Hertzog was returning to South Africa fully satisfied. —Reuter.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The summary of the proceedings of the Imperial Conference was issued to-night. It consists of forty-two foolscap pages and is divided into twenty-three headings. The contents of several of them have already been cabled in the form of Committees' reports and recommendations and other current movements.

EMPIRE DEFENCE.

The Conference referring to the discussion on foreign affairs on the 25th October says, it was made clear that the Empire Governments would remain firmly attached to the policy of peace, and would support the League of Nations as a great instrument of peace. The Conference gave much consideration to the question of defence and methods by which defence arrangements in each part of the Empire could most effective be co-ordinated. Mr. Baldwin initiated discussions on 26th October after which there were several meetings in the course of which the situation from the standpoint of British Government was presented in greater detail. The Conference expressed an opinion that the information thus obtained and obtained at various service demonstrations would prove that there was much practical value in aiding the Empire Governments in determining their defence policies.

REDUCTION IN ARMAMENTS.

The Conference gives a summary of a long list of conclusions it had adopted reaffirming the resolutions of the 1923 Conference, regretting it had not been possible to make greater progress in the international reduction and limitation of armaments as recommended in it, and emphasising the common intention to pursue this object to their utmost as far as it was consistent with safety and integrity of all parts of the Empire. The Conference recognised that even after a large measure of reduction in armaments was achieved considerable effort will be involved in order to maintain the minimum standard of naval strength which was contemplated in the Washington Treaty, namely, equality with the naval strength of any foreign power. It notes statements set forth by the Admiralty concerning the formidable expenditure required in coming years for the replacement of odsolescent warships.

EMPIRE TRADE ROUTES.

Representatives of Australia, New Zealand and India impressed the vital importance of ensuring security all over the world of the Empire Trade Routes and noted with special interest the steps that had been taken by the Government of Great Britain to develop a naval base at Singapore with the object of facilitating a free movement of fleets. In view of large and heavy expenditure involved they welcome the spirit of co-operation shown in contributions made with the object of expediting work. The Conference observes a steady progress in the direction of organising military formations in general on similar patterns of weapons and inter-change of officers between the different parts of the Empire. It invites the Governments concerned to consider the possibility of extending these forms of co-operation and promoting further consultation between the respective general staffs on the defence questions adjudged to be of common interest.

PROGRESS IN BUILDING UP AIR FORCES.

The Conference notes with satisfaction the substantial progress since 1923 in the building up of the air forces and resources in several parts of the Emipre, and in the interest of mobility and effective economical employment of air power it recommends as a principle for consideration by the several Governments the necessity of creating and maintaining an adequate chain of air bases and refuelling stations. With a view to the dissemination of the experience acquired under widely varying conditions all over the Empire, it recommends to the Governments interested to consider the adoption of the system of mutual inter-change of individual officers for liaison and other duties and complete the air units as far as local requirements and resources permit. The Conference recognises that the defence of India already throws on the Government of India responsibilities of specially onerous character and takes note of their decision to create a Royal Indian Navy.—Reuter.

CO-OPERATION IN DEFENCE MATTERS.

The Conference notes with satisfaction considerable progress in closer co-operation in defence matters effected by reciprocal attachment of naval and military air officers to state colleges and other technical establishments in various parts of the Empire. It invites the attention of Governments to the facilities afforded in the new Imperial Defence College, London, for the education of officers in the broadest aspects of the strategy.

As regards developments in the organisation committee on the imperial defence since 1923, the Conference invites attention to a resolution of the committee on imperial defence in 1911 to the effect that one or more representatives of the Governments of the dominions should be invited to attend the committee when questions of defence affecting the dominions are being cosidered; also the acceptance of the principle that the Defence Committee should be established in each dominion lays down that the constitution of these committees is a matter for each dominion to decide.

INTER-EMPIRE OCEAN COMMUNICATION.

The Conference adopted a resolution recognizing the necessity for improving the speed of interempire ocean communications, especially between Britain, India and Australia and between Britain and New Zealand. They are unable on information available to recommend a specific proposal submitted in respect of the former. Nevertheless they believe that the acceleration on this route and others, especially between Britain and more distant dominions, can be

(Continued on next Page.)

SOVIET FORM OF GOVT. FOR CHINA

CAPITAL TO BE REMOVED TO WUCHANG

REVOLUTIONARIES' AIMS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Peking.—General Chang Kaishek, the Cantonese Leader, interviewed today, outilned the revolutionaries' aims as being complete abolition of foreign participation in Chinese internal affairs, and abrogation of all foreign treaties. Another object was to secure the downfall of imperialism not only in China but also in other countries. He stated that the capital of China would be removed in a month to Wuchang where the Soviet form of Government would prevail.

The General maintained that any country holding territory outside her own borders was imperialistic. Co-operation was being afforded to General Feng Yuh Singh for a drive against Peking shortly. Concluding, Chang declared that the Cantonese had no quarrel with Christianity, and they would not interfere with missionary activities.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN SOVIET & TURKISH GOVT.

"MORE COMPLETE" SAYS CHICHERIN.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Moscow.—Chicherin in an interview referred to his recent meeting at Odossa with the Turkish Foreign Minister, Tewfik Rushdi, declaring that more complete agreement had been reached than ever before between Soviet and Turkish Governments. He stated that they did not create Pan Asiatic or other Leagues and did not enter into any agrements directed against third parties, but friendly relations of their States had a profoundly peaceful character.—Reuter.

ANGLO-TURKISH FRIENDSHIP.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 23.

Receiving in audience Sir George Clerk, Mustapha Kemal promised personally to support Government in furtherance of Anglo-Turkish friendship.—Reuter.

ULSTER'S NEW POSITION.

DECISION OF NORTHERN IRELAND CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Northern Ireland Cabinet has decided that Premier Craig with the Ministers of Finance and Labour should immediately proceed to London to make representations with regard to Ulster's position as it arises out of the Imperial Conference's proposals.—Reuter.

CONTROL OF CUSTOMS AT HANKOW

LONDON, Nov. 23.

It is reported from Hankow that the Union of the Subordinate Customs Employees object to taking over the control of customs from foreign hands.—

M. KRASSIN DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

M. Krassin, Russian Ambassador in London, who had been ill for some time had several transfusions of blood; but died of pernicious anaemia.—Reuter.

M. Krassin had been in poor health for the last two or three years and was generally believed to suffer from a form of pernicious anaemia. He took up his post in London at the end of September and shortly afterwards paid a visit to the Foreign Secretary expressing a desire that Anglo Soviet relations should be developed and improved. This desire was reciprocated by Sir Austen Chamberlain who emphasised that a preliminary measure to this end must necessarily be the strict adherence to the terms of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement which document M. Krassin himself negotiated with the British Government in 1924.

In the death of M. Krassin Soviet diplomacy loses one of its most distingushed and successful representatives. M. Krassin had a persevering faith in the task he had set himself to of reopening trade relations for his country with Western Europe and obtaining political recognation for her. When appointed Soviet Representative in England for the first time, the atmosphere was for too unfavourable for his policy, but after a brief period of service in France, where he succeeded in bringing Russia and that country in closer touch, his reappointment to the Soviet "Embassy" in London found him working with greater hopes of success. He is said to have brought Sir Austen Chamberlain round to the view that trade relations could be regulated between England and Russia in spite of the British Government's pronounced views on Russian pre-war debts and Communist propaganda.)

"LIVING IN A CRYSTAL PALACE."

SIR V. SASSOON'S SPIRITED REJOINDER.

SIR B. BLACKETT'S FALLACIES EXPOSED.

Sir Victor Sassoon made a spirited reply to Sir Basil Blackett's speech at Delhi in the course of an interview with the Associated Press. "Will Sir Basil Blackett deny" he asked "that the agriculturist suffers a direct net financial loss through 1|6 rupee or if he prefers it a rupee having the value of 8.4751 grains of gold? I emphasise the word net so that Sir Basil may make full allowance for any drop in piece-goods prices and for 7 per cent. of imports that the agriculturist consumes and the effect of lower import prices on those of Indian produced commodities in arriving at the net figure. This is a question which he has not answered in his lengthy speech and this is question which I have asked from the public platform and which I intend to keep on asking on the plaform, in the Press and on the floor of the Assembly till I get a categorial answer."

RATIO AND WAGES.

Sir Victor proceeded: "As to Sir Basil Blackett's reference to my evidence, what I intend to convey, and what aperusal of the evidence will show that I did convey, is (a) that if the ratio had remained at 1s. 4d. there should have been no rise in wages. (b) Wages were not adjusted to 1s. 6d. ratio (in spite of Sir Baksil's contention that a substantial adjustment in the country had been made to his ratio) and, therefore, a return to 1s. 4d. ratio would leave the millhand no worse off than he was originally, and in fact, would only be taking away from him something that he never should have or knew he had received. Sir Basil ignores the rise in wages due to his manipulation of currency and concentrates only on one side of the question. In question 10533 he says: "It still remains true that if wages are higher than industry can stand or ought to stand the direct method of a reduction of money wage is a preferable method, to the indirect method of trying to conceal from the worker that you are trying to reduce his wage by reducing its value. Does Sir Basil Blackett object to the converse being equally true? If not, we are in agreement, for we maintain that we object to wages being either raised or lowered by means of exchange.

BLACKETT'S GLASS HOUSE.

If, however, you read the evidence of Sir Basil as shown in question 10442-44, it will be found that Sir Basil takes up a very different standpoint when it comes to the appreciation of Government wages and salaries through 1s. 6d. a rupee. The impression that I received after reading this evidence can be summed up as follows:—(1) That in Sir Basil's opinion, rise in salaries of higher services due to the recommendation of the Lee Commission (which was made when rupee was under 1s. 4d. gold) did not go far enough. (2) That Government had not felt themselves in a position to ask for increase over these rates, (3) That even with the advantage of 1s. 6d. a rupee, higher paid services to-day are not as well off as they were before the war. Let me say that, as far as this is concerned, I would consider a proposal that the Services should revert to the pre-war conditions. But the point I wish to make now, is that Sir Basil Blackett appears to level strictures against the mill-owners for objecting to the wages of their labour being raised through exchange by his action but appears to view with equanimity the rise in wages and salaries of Government servants which are directly due to Government's action for which he is responsible, though he appears to admit that had it not been for this rise in exchange, circumstances were such that he could not have felt justified in asking for an increase in their emoluments. There is an old proverb about people in a glass-house and some may even think that Sir Basil is living in a crystal palace. —A. P.

NO ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S DECISION.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

By 20 to 12 votes, the Calcutta Corporation at their meeting this evening, decided not to present an address of welcome to the Viceroy on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta in December next.—A. P.

The examination of the witness was not over when the Commission rose for the day.—A. P.

MR. YAKUB HASSAN DECLINES PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Yakub Hasan has telegraphed to the Secretary, All-India Muslim League, Lucknow that owing to the very bad state of his health he cannot stand the strain of the presidency of the next session of the Muslim League.—A. P.

MESSRS. JAYAKAR AND KELKAR TOP THE POLLS.

MR. J. M. MEHTA ALSO ELECTED.

NO CONGRESS MINISTRY IN MADRAS.

GOVERNOR'S OFFER DECLINED WITH THANKS.

The results of the Assembly elections for the two Bombay City non-Mahomed seats which were held on Thursday last were declared yesterday.. Mr. Jayaker topped the polls, securing 6601 votes and Mr. J. M. Mehta stood second securing 5888 votes. Mr. M. A. Jinnah was also declared returned unopposed, to the City Mahomedan seat his two rivals Messrs. Lalji and Barodawala having withdrawn from the contest.

Polling for the two seats in the Legislative Assembly from the Central division non-Mahomedan constituency resulted in the return of Messrs. Kelkar and S. N. Haji, the former topping the polls with 3,918 votes.

PANAGAL MINISTRY AGAIN?

The result of polling for the two seats of the Legislatie Assembly from Bombay city was declared on Wednesday afternoon at the Town Hall before a large and anxious crowd. Mr. M. R. Jayakar the leader of the Responsive Co-operation Party topped the polls while Mr. Jamnadas Mehta the Congress candidate came second. Mr. N. M. Dumasia, the Independent casdidate was defeated. The following is the list of votes cast in favour of each candidatee:

Mr. M. R. Jayakar 6601, Mr. J. M. Mehta 5888 Mr. N. M, Dumasia 4611.

About 25 voting papers were rejected as invalid.

After the result was declared, Mr. Jayakar on coming out of the Town Hall was profusely garlanded and was given an ovation by a large crowd present there.

PRESSMEN SHUT OUT.

The counting of votes for both the constituencies took place in the Town Hall today and commenced at 11 o'clock. All the three candidates for the non-Mahomedan constituency were present at the place, eagerly watching the progress of the counting. Mr. Jinnah, however, being assured of success, did not put in an appearance.

Unlike on previous occasion, admission in side was refused to the press representatives. All doors and windows of the hall were shut. Nobody was allowed to enter the hall, except the candidates and their agents. The representatives of the local press were shut out, with the result that they had considerable difficulty in getting the results of the elections. For the first time, perhaps, in the annals of the City elections were the press representatives treated with scant courtesy by the authorities. A clerk posted near the doors of the hall chased out the pressmen as they sought entrance.

MR. JINNAH ELECTED.

In the Mahomedan constituency there were three candidates for one seat, namely, Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, S. K. Barodawalla, and Hoosenbhoy A. Lalji all of them Independents.

The last two candidates having withdrawn from the contest on the day of the election. Mr. Jinnah, a sitting member, has been returned unopposed to the Assembly. The number of voice cast in favour of each of the candidates is as under:

Mr. M. A. Jinnah	783 votes.
Mr. H. A. Lalji	205 votes.
Mr. S. K. Barodawalla	123 votes.

It appears that as many as 1,120 voters exercised their franchise. About 18 votes were declared invalid.

MESSRS. MEHTA AND RAHIMTULLA.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Rao **Bahadur A. K. Pai, Chairman, congratulated** Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim (Members of the Committee) on their successful election to the legislative assembly.

MR. KELKAR TOPS THE POLLS.

POONA, Nov. 24.

The result of the polling for the two seats in the Legislative Assembly from the Central Division, non-Mahomedan constituency was announced to-day. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the sitting member has been returned by a substantial majority while the other successful candidate is Sarabhai Nemchand Haji.

The following are the voting figures:—N. C. Kelkar (Responsivist) 8918 votes, S. N. Haji (Independent) 5484, Rupchand Motiram (Independent) 4415, K. G. Bagde (non-Brahmin) 3531, Raje Shambusing Jadhavrao (Independent) 985, R. P. Karandikar (Independent) 863, Lt. Abasahib Nimbalkar (Independent) 405.—A. P.

FAZAL IBRAHIM ELECTED TO ASSEMBLY.

POONA, Nov. 24.

The contest for the seat in the Legislative Assembly for the Central Division Mahomedan constituency resulted in a victory for Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla (Independent) who obtained 565 votes against 177 polled by his opponent Sardar Gulam Jilani Bijlikhan (Independent).—A.P.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE DEFEATS INDEPENDENT.

BELGAUM, Nov. 24.

For the seat in the Assembly for the non-Modem constituency of the Southern Division Mr. Belvi the Congress candidate and the sitting member of the Assembly has been successful, securing 7151 votes against 6922 cast for his opponent Mr. Hukoti (Independent).

A CONGRESSMAN'S FAILURE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Mr. Gulam Hossein Shah has defeated Mr. Sahabubul Haq (Congress) in the Parganas Municipal Mahomedan constituency by 544 votes to 18.

N. C CHANDER DEFEATS NITRU BAHADUR.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Mr. Niranal Chandra Chander has been elected to the Legislative Assembly for the Calcutta City non-Mahomedan constituency defeating Rai Lalithmohon Nitru Bahadur by 640 votes to 93.—A.P.

KEEN TUSSLE BETWEEN LALAJI AND CHAMANLAL.

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

For the Assembly seat Diwan Chamanlal the sitting Congress nominee is opposed by Lala Lajpat Rai (Independent Congress Party.) Here also a keen contest is taking place. Lala Lajpat Rai appeared to be leading at the city and cantonment polling stations. Diwan Chamanlal is however getting almost solid support from the Jain community and fairly good support from Europeans and Christians.—A. P.

BYE-ELECTION IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, Nov. 24.

In the bye-election which took place today for the general constituency, Rangoon West to the Burma Legislative Council, in place of U Thin Maung who was unseated by the Enquiry Committee, the candidates are U Maung Gyee ex-Educaton Minister (Nationalist) and U Ba Tin (Independent). The polling was very brisk throughout the day and the contest keen.

ANGLO-INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE IN U. P. COUNCIL.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

The United Provinces Anglo-Indian Association has recommended to Government the renomination of Mr. H. Cecil Desanges, Barrister-at-Law as their representative on the local Council.

PRISONERS AND FRANCHISE.

KAKORI PRISONERS' APPEAL TO JUDGE

LUCKNOW, Nov. 23.

At to day's trial of the Kakori Conspiracy prisoners' case, the prisoners made a special request to the trying judge that they

(Continued on next page).

M. C. C. LEAD BY 132 RUNS.

SANDHAM SCORES OVER A CENTURY.

CONSTABLE'S "HIT OUT OR GET OUT" POLICY.

HOME TEAM'S BRILLIANT OPENING.

AJMERE, Nov. 24.

Gilligan reported this morning that Astill was in bed with a severe attack of bronchitis. It was also understood that Mercer, the Glamorganshire bowler, would land in Bombay on Friday by s.s. "Ranchi" and join the team there.

A punctual resumption was made this morning Sandham (54) and Leyland (1 facing the attack of Chandarana and Ramji. The start was very quiet the first fifteen minutes. Producing only 9 runs but some beautiful late cuts by Leyland off Ramji and a perfect by hook by Sandham off the same bowler sent 120 up on the board soon after.

236 FOR 8 WICKETS.

A latest message says the total of the M. C. C. team at lunch interval was 236 for 8 wickets.

Sandham next survived very confident appeal for leg before wicket by Chandarana with the total at 147 Azim Khan was tied for the first time in place of Rana and four overs later, K. K. Murad a slow left-hander relieved Ramji. Murad encountered immediate success, the fourth ball of his, first dismissing leyland for leg before wicket Leyland did not appear to be quite satisfied with the decision this wicket fell at 156, that is exactly after the Home total had been passed.

Gilligan started in a streaky fashion, and should have been caught from his first stroke, but the Maharaja of Dungapore was just a second too late.

SANDHAM'S 4TH CENTURY IN INDIA

Sandham celebrated his skipper's luck with a lovely leg-glide for four, off Azim Khan, incidentally sending up his fourth century in India. The same bowler claimed his wicket in the next over, Sandham being beaten neck and crop by a ball which broke in considerably from leg. His was a wonderfully good knock, free from blemish of any kind, and lasted 165 minutes. His chief hits were 11 fours (176-6-103.)

The very same bowler bowled Gilligan three runs later.

Geary and Boyes thus coming together for the 8th wicket a pretty partnership

Which was only broken in the last over before lunch, after having lasted exactly one hour during which period 46 runs were added. With the advent of the new ball Ramji and Chandarana returned in place of Murad and Azim. The latter again indulged in bumping but got a broad hint from Capt. Shuldham to stop it. With the next ball he sent Geary's middle stump flying.

Constable filled the gap and at lunch total was 236 for eight, Boyes not out 34, Constable nil.

HIT OUT OR GET OUT.

Unrestrained hitting marked the resumption of game after lunch, Boyes being more daring than discreet. Murad cleverly drew him out and in the third over B. Kapadia smartly stumped him on legside. Azim Khan, his partner in attack, was down on his luck sometimes missing wicket by the fraction of an inch. Constable was evidently following the policy of hit out or get out. He has twice badly dropped once by Murad off his own bowling and again by Azim Khan behind the wicket keeper off Aziz. The very next ball Constable put up a very similar catch, and Ramji at square leg made no mistake. The innings thus came to close at 2/40 for 287 Dolphin being not out with 20.

TYPICAL YORKSHIRE PARTNERSHIP

The last pair put up a typical Yorkshire partnership adding 43 runs for last wicket, the record for M. C. C. tour so far. The M. C. C. innings lasted 270 minutes, and the rate of more than a run a minute against very steady bowling is a fair index of M. C. C.'s batting. The fielding of the home team left much to be desired, though Pardeshi and Capt. Shuldham were conspicuous for their clean picking up and smart throwing in. B. Kapadia acquitted himself well behind, the wicket, though he was standing back against the fast bowlers.

HOME COMBINE OPEN 2 ND INNINGS.

PARDESHI RETIRES FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Very interesting cricket was witnessed when Pardeshi and B. Kapadia opened home team's second innings to the bowling of Geory and Tate. Both played such excellent cricket scoring very freely all round that there was continuous buzz of clapping and cheering till 50 had been passed in 45 minutes. Tate and Boyes then bowled for 8 overs, the former going on vice Geary. The wicket was more difficult at this end and Tate once sent down 5 overs for 3 runs. He was bumping considerably and Pardeshi, when he had scored 39, received a nasty crack which split a finger of his left hand and he had to retire for medical attention.

H. H. the Maharajah of Dungarpore came out instead, and exceedingly steady cricket ensued. The young Maharajah was distinctly off colour to-day and was soon caught in slips by Geary off Tate. The latter then bowled with a leg trap and B. Kapadia readily walked into it, giving a simple catch to Leyland at shortleg.

TREAT TO SPECTAORS

This brought Vithal and Azim Khan together with the bowling in the hands of Tate and Wyatt, but the former scattered Khan's wicket for 4 runs, later amidst great excitement (77—3—1). Shuldham and Vithal then resisted all further attacks and treated he spectators to some sparkling cricket. Sandham was tried towards the end, and was hit for 17 runs in one over.

M. C. C.—1st Innings.

Tate c. Ramsahai b. Ramji	7
Wyatt c. B. Kapadia b. Ramji	6
Eckersely (run out)	0
Parsons l.b.w. b. Ramji	28
Sandham b. Azom Khan	103
Leyland l.b.w. b. K. B. Murad	20
Gilligan b. Azim Khan	5
Geary b. Ramji	22
Boyes st. b. B. Kapadia b. Murad	41
Constable c. Ramji b. Aziz	24
Dolphin (not out)	20
Extras	11
Total	287

Runs at fall of wickets:—1 for 19; 2 for 27; 3 for 27; 4 for 97; 5 for 156; 6 for 176; 7 for 181; 8 for 227; 9 for 244; and 10 for 287.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R	W.
Chandarana	23	7	54	0
Ramji	21	1	81	4
Aziz	75	0	25	1
Azim Khan	16	3	59	2
K. Murad	22	5	57	2

The Home team were all out for 155 runs in the 1st innings.

RAJPUTANA AND B. B. & C. I. RY. COMBINE—2nd. Innings.

Pardeshi (Retired)	39
B. Kapadia c. Leyland b. Tate	22
H. H. Maharaja of Dungarpore c. Geary b. Tate	5
P. Vithal (not out)	31
Azim Khan b. Tate	1
Shuldham (not out)	23
Extras	5
Total for 4 wickets.	126

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	17	7	34	3
Geary	7	1	20	0
Gilligan	2	1	5	0
Boyes	14	5	28	0
Wyatt	3	1	3	0
Sandham	3	0	31	0

Runs at fall of wickets:—1 for 70; 2 for 73; 3 for 77.

MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN

BIRKENHEAD'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

At the final meeting of the Imperial Conference, Lord Birkenhead said that it would not be in accordance with their own domestic position that they should attempt to bandy compliments with their colleagues. But he had an associate in his task whose efforts and co-operation he deeply valued. "The second in command of the Indian delegation is a very distinguished Indian, a nobleman who is also a man of affairs and experience and profound patriotism and with an appreciation of the commonwealth of nations as we have examined it in the last few weeks. It would, I think, be quite in accordance with the wishes of all of us, and with the agreeable task to which so many contributed to day, if the Maharajah of Burdwan is permitted to say one-word instead of myself."

MAHARAJA BURDWAN'S SPEECH

The Maharajah of Burdwan then said: "I beg to thank you, sir, and your colleagues for your courtesy and kindly consideration to all the Indian delegation and also Dominion Prime Ministers for their kindness. Personally, sir, I wish to convey my very grateful thanks to every one of you round this table for the cordiality and great friendship you have shown me and I should be failing in my duty if I did not convey my thanks to Lord Balfour for the great patience with which he presided over that important committee on inter-Imperial relations. Also I should like to thank Sir Maurice Hanrkey and others for their great help."—Reuter.

NEHRU-LALAJI CONTROVERSY.

MOTILALJI'S DENIAL

"BANDE MATARAM" EXPLAINS

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

Apropos of Pandit Motilal Nehru's telegram to "Bande Mataram" contradicting the allegation regarding the use of words "I will crush Lala Lajpatrai, I will ruin Lala Lajpatrai," the "Bande Mataram," in to-day's issue, says it has very high respect for Pandit Motilal, and assures the Pandit that the words complained of were not inserted to cause misunderstanding of any kind or with any evil intention. It had come to know from several persons that on several occasions the Pandit had used these words in private conversation and that subsequently the "Abhudaya" a newspaper of Allahabad had, in a leading article, stated that the Pandit had been using those words in the course of conversation with his friends, and the words "I will ruin Lala Lajpatrai' were specially ascribed to the Pandit.

The paper adds: Then remains the question of litigation. If the Pandit desires to go to court nobody prevents him from doing so. That depends on his own wish.—A. P.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY

DR. STRESEMANN OPENS DEBATE

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Berlin.—Opening the debate on foreign policy Dr. Stresemann claimed that Germany had carried out the conditions for the recall of the Military Control Commission and she expected that foreign Governments concerned would give logical effect to it.

The Minister emphasised his intention to prevent Nationalist organisations from over stepping legal limits, also to see there was no connection between the Nationalist organisations and Reichswehr, while as regards the possibility of earlier evacuation of the occupied region and return of the Saar region to Germany in exchange for financial concessions, he said difficulties of the plan were not insurmountable, but different standpoints were unreconcilable within a couple of days.—Reuter.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE AT CAPETOWN.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In the Commons to-day replying to Mr. Scurr, Lord Winterton said that he understood that the Government of India had informed the South African Indian Congress that it would be unable to grant the latter's request for representation on the Indian Deleation to the forthcoming Round Table Conference at Capetown inasmuch as the Conference was between two Governments, but had expressed its willingness to receive any views or suggestions.

UNION DELEGATION PERSONNEL.

Col. Amery replying to Mr. Scurr said that he understood that the announcement with regard to the personnel of the Union Delegation at the Capetown Conference would shortly be made iin South Africa.—Reuter.

LORD OXFORD'S RESIGNATION

NOT FOR REASONS OF HEALTH

LONDON, Nov. 21.

"My husband did not resign for reasons of health," said the Countess of Oxford and Asquith speaking at Evesham yesterday.

"I am thankful to say," she declared "that he has never been better in his life. He resigned because he saw there was danger of the great Liberal Party being put up for auction. Our party has never been bought and I pray God that it may never be bribed. Money is not everything, and if it is unwisely administered might do infinite harm.

"Although the party is in low water we must be wary of taking advice for drastic action. Liberals must not flirt either with the Labour party or the Conservatives."—("Englishman" Cable.)

MORE MINERS RESUME WORK.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

10,502 miners are working to-day, the increase to-day being 20,121.—Reuter.

MESSRS JAYAKAR & KELKAR TOP THE POLLS.

(Continued from previous page.)

may be allowed to participate in the elections and cast their votes for the Congress candidates which they would have been doing if they were free men. The Judge asked the prisoners to make their representations to the Jail Superintendent.—F. P.

PATIALA RE-ELECTED CHANCELLOR

DELHI, Nov 24.

It is understood that the Maharaja of Patiala has been re-elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes for the second time. The Maharaja of Alwar polled second while a few votes were also cast in favour of the Maharapa of Bikanir though he had definitely declined to stand. The Standing Committee for the next year will consist of the Maharajas of Patiala, Bikanir, Alwar, Dholpur and Kashmir the Nawab of Bhopl and the Chief of Sangli.—A. P.

"A FOREGONE CONCLUSION."

PRESIDENT ELECT CONGRATULATES CONGRESS PARTY.

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, leader of the Congress party, writes:—"Needless anxiety was entertained in some quarters on the question of acceptance of office by the Congress party in Madras. That neither the Congress party nor any member of it could accept office was a foregone conclusion. I reiterated the party pledges after the first results of the elections and the party has in fulfilment of the pledges and in loyal obedience to the Congress mandate, decided not to accept office; and that decision has been communicated to H's Excellency the Governor of Madras.

MADRAS HAS VOTED FOR SWARAJ.

I assure all those who think that the Congress party should have accepted office that nothing is lost by the r not accepting office and I am equally confident that if anything goes wrong, that the forces of righteousness, the terrific pressure of roused publ iv opinion and the long arm of the Indian National CongressS will be able to set things right. I congratulate the Congress members of the Legislative Council not only on their recent success at the elections but on the r decision not to accept office. The Madras Province has definitely cast her vote for Swaraj and nationalism and I am confident that if the present fervour and discipline of the people and of the party continue for 6 months or a year very striking sucesses will be achieved."—A. P.

NO CONGRESS MINISTRY IN MADRAS

PANAGAL TO BE CALLED AGAIN

MADRAS, Nov 24.

Public mind is still not at ease regarding the new Ministry. Only, Mr. Narasimharazu, the leader of the Congressmen in the Madras Council called o the Governor during the day and explaining his party's position declined to form a ministry.

The leader of the newly formed Independents had his conference with the Governor earlier in the day and so far nothing is known as to whether any definite offer has been made by the Governor to the Independents.

"The Swarajya" forecasts that the Raja of Panagal will be called in again.—F. P.

WILL MR. RAZU DECLINE?

REPLY AFTER CONSULTING PARTY.

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

Political circles in Madras are eagerly awaiting to know what reply Mr. Narasimha Razu, the leader of the Congress Party will give the Governor to-morrow. It is believed that he will intimate the adherence of the Congress Party to its election pledge and decline to form any Ministry. Mr. Narasimha Razu is engaged in deep consultations with various leaders, and his reply to-morrow will be the considered verdict of the Party, after taking note of every single circumstance.—Free Press.

A PROMPT DENIAL

INDEPENDENTS IN CONCLAVE.

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

A report that the Raja of Panagal may attempt the formation of a Ministry with the help of Independents has been promptly denied. The question is whether the Governor recognises the Independents as a party.

The Independents met yesterday and have formed themselves into a party and are now 14 strong, and expect 7 more to join them. Dr. Subbaroyan, a prominent landholder has been elected President and Mr. A. Rangamatha Mudaliar, a prominent National Home-ruler is the Vice President. It is understood the latter will have an interview with the Governor to-morrow.

In the meanwhile, the press is flooded with suggestions, a remarkable one being that the Government should take up the administration of the "Transferred" departments till the Gauhati Congress decides finally the Congress policy.—Free Press.

MINISTRY, THE TOPIC OF THE HOUR.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

The constitution of the ministry is the main topic of the hour. All the nationalist Journals are unanimously agreed that so long as the ban on the acceptance of office continues as an important item in the programme of the Congress it is imposible for the Congressmen even to think of office. Equally strong are they in the view that after the crushing defeat at the polls, H. E. the Governor, if he has any respect for the Constitution can not call the Rajah of Panagal to constitute the Ministry.

EXPERIENCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

"The Hindu" says, "the electorate has endorsed the poignant feeling in the country which has long been waiting for an opportunity of public and unequivocal expression against a system of party Government founded on self-interest, nurtured on hatred of fellow men and enabled to function only on the support of the bureaucracy. Can it be imagined for a moment, after this remarkable demonstration of the protest against communalism on the part of pedple whoo have been enduring with fortitude the misdeeds of a purely sectional group with no political principles inspiring its policy and programme, that a fresh lease of life would be given to that party to continue its reign of terror. His Excellency Lord Goschen has more than once given public expression to his desire that the party system in Madras should be based on sound and correct political principles designed to advance national interests as distinguished from communal interests. That realisation has been the result of the experience of the administration. The Governor would be acting contrary to his own convictions and laying himself open to the charge of inconsistancy and insincerity if he should think of reinstating a communal party in power however much it might be dressed up for the occasion."

CONGRESS PARTY'S SOLEMN OBLIGATION.

But the question can be raised as to what the Governor can do if the majority party is unwilling to take office. To this "the Hindu," says, "the Congress party is under a Soleron Obligation not only not to accept office so long as the ban exists. But to do all in its power to strike at the denon of communialism if it should be allowed to rear its head again. It wuld be well for those in authority to remember this twofold duty of Congress and remembering avoid the mess to which matters would be brought by pursuing a policy condemned outright by the electorate."

CONCEDE THE NATIONAL DEMAND.

"The Swaraya" and "The Swadesimitran" are also of the same view and in addition press that if the Governor desires to act constitutionally, he should move the higher authorities to concede the National Demand. Mr. Narasimha Razu will meet the Governor to-morrow and communicate the view of the Congress Party. It remains to be seen what further action the Governor takes in the matter.

There is no foundation for the statement published in "The Madras Mail" yesterday that the Rajah of Panagal had an interview with the Governor yesterday.

PRESS COMMENTS.

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

"Swarajya" is firm, and says that Mr. Razu's answer to the Governor must "no."

The "Hindu" says whatever the conditions in Madras, the election pledges must be loyally carried out. It also warns the Governor to avoid the mess to which the matters would be brought by pursuing a policy condemned outright by the electorate.

Referring to the Independents who have been elected not on their programmes but on their personal influence, the "Madras Mail" says: We have a spectacle of 26 members, all waiting to see which way the cat will jump before taking a political label. It is queer politics and a still queerer democracy.—Free Press.

ROWDYISM AT PROTEST MEETING.

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

Great confusion characterised the earlier part of a huge demonstration held this evening on the Madras beach to protest against the renomination of the Raja of Panagal to the ministry. Over seven thousand attended the meeting and when it was fairly begun, a band of persons shouted 'Panagal-ki-jai'. Not content with this, they sprayed handfuls of sand into the meeting and tried to disperse the meeting. The audience then became infuriated and wanted to drive out the disturbers who took to their heels or became quiet. One man was taken for one of the disturbers and was roughly handled when he protested that he was innocent and had an operation only some days ago and was convalescent. He had to be carried out of the meeting. Order was then restored at the meeting and resolution was passed expressing the entire lack of confidence of the citizens of Madras in the Justice party and the Raja of Panagal.—F. P.

FINAL MEETING OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

accomplished and suggest that the Governments concerned should further investigate possibilities.—Reuter.

The report of the proceedings of the meeting with and Empire Press Union on the subject of facilities for the dissemination of British news would be made later.

MARKETING OF EMPIRE FOOD STUFF.

Dealing with economic questions generally the Conference expresses the opinion that the Imperial Economic Committee should continue on the present *ad hoc* basis with the following general reference, firstly, to complete the series of investigations into the marketing of Empire foodstuffs in Britain, and while this work is proceeding, secondly, to submit to Governments concerned a list of raw materials for possible further marketing enquiries and suggestions and for the preparation and circulation of brief preliminary surveys of any branch of Empire trade, marketing of such surveys to be followed by further enquiries if Governments so desire.

UNIFICATION OF MARITIME LAW.

The Conference notes with satisfaction the progress made towards the unification of the maritime law with regard to limitation of shipowners' liability and maritime mortgages' liens by the preparation at Brussels of the draft international conventions on them, and having regard particularly to advantages that could be derived by uniformity, it recommends these conventions for the consideration of the Empire Governments.

The Conference says in connection with taxation problems that the question was considered from the standpoint of inter-imperial trade, of valuation for customs duty purposes—in parts of Empire in which duty is based on domestic value of goods in the country of export—of goods in respect of which the drawback of duty is given in the country of export

It was understood that certain points would be examined especially with regard to special or dumping duties by the authorities in the light of discussion at the General Economic Sub-Committee.

The Conference adopted the recommendations of all the Sub Committees previously cabled

ADDRESS TO THE KING.

The address to the King was proposed by Mr. Baldwin and was unanimously adopted at the concluding meeting recording a desire of the Prime Ministers and representatives of the Governments of the British Empire before they separate, to express once again their fidelity and devotion to the King and Queen. "We found in all our deliberations a spirit of mutual goodwill, earnest desire for co-operation in promoting the prosperity of the several parts of the Empire. The foundation of our work has been the sure knowledge that to each of us as to all His Majesty's subjects, the Crown is an abiding symbol and emblem of unity of the British Commonwealth of nations. We pray under divine providence His Majesty may long be spared with Her Majesty the Queen to watch over the destinies of all nations and peoples of your Empire."

FORMING OF COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES.

The report shows that the plan of forming committees and sub-committees to deal with and report to the main body on technical questions insead of a separate imperial economic conference as in 1923, had turned out to be most successfully. It had enabled several committees to sit simultaneously, and resolutions were recommended to be adopted with the full authority of the Imperial Conference.

The Conference at its Final meeting passed a resolution expressing its conviction that "not only the actual work done in the past few weeks, but the opportunity which the conference afforded for intimates consultation and strengthening of friendship, will be of very great importance in promoting in all parts of the Empire unity of thought and co-operation in action"—Reuter.

"ALL GO HOME WITH SATISFACTION."

ACHIEVEMENT OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. Chadwick discussing the results of the Imperial Conference deliberations said, "We were all impressed perfectly with the excellent spirit evinced on all sides by the delegates to the Conference. Full consideration was given to all practicable proposals put forward by the Indian delegation. It is absolutely true that we all go home with very deep satisfaction at all that has been accomplished within so brief a period. India is not at present a Self-Governing dominion, but all questions affecting us received as full consideration as those of every part of the British Empire. Apart from constitutional questions, much important work was accomplished in clearing away minor difficulties and so helping the smooth working of the machinery of the Empire. Therefore, India can only be grateful and satisfied at the outcome of the recent deliberations."—Reuter.

18D, THE NATURAL RATIO.

SIR, B. BLACKETT'S SOMERSAULT.

NOVEL INTERPRETATION OF "DEAD ISSUE."

Sir Basil Blackett in his lecture at the Delhi University Convocation Hall on Tuesday pleaded once again in favour of 18d ratio and said that when he said, in Rangoon that the ratio was a dead issue it was not an argumentative proposition but a statement of fact''.

Sir Basil refers to the Minute of Dissent of Sir Purushottamdas Thakoredas, and using it in support of his (Sir Basil's) view claims that ''If prices have to a preponderant degree adjuted themselves to the existing 'de facto' rate, then that rate must be adhered to''.

CONCLUSIVE ARGUMENTS OF COMMISSION."

DELHI, Nov. 23.

Sir Basil Blackett delivered a lecture on the Indian Currency Commission's report this evening in the Delhi University Convocation Hall under the presidency of Rai Bahadur Moti Sagar, the Vice-Chancellor. The hall was full and among those present were the Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, Sir B N. Sarma, local bank managers and prominent business men. The speech lasted about an hour.

Address by the Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Finance Member of the Government of India, before Delhi University on 23rd November 1926.

1. A year ago I had the privilege of addressing the University of Delhi on Indian banking and monetary progress. My subject to-day is closely connected with my subject of a year ago, and I am grateful to the University for offering me this opportunity of following up some of the topics which I then dealt with. Many of the members of the Currency Commission were present on the last occasion; but they were only just beginning their labours and in my address I endeavoured to leave on one side those aspects of Indian banking and monetary conditions which concerned exchange and exchange banking. To-day the subject of my address is the Report of the Currency Commission and their far-reaching recommendations. It is a particular pleasure to me to know that in coming to the Delhi University I am coming to the seat of a distinguished authority on Indian Currency, Professor Chablani, who both by the issue of an important study of Indian Currency and by contributions to the Press in elucidation of the Report now before us has not only added lustre to his own name and to that of his University but has done something even better. He has illuminated a dark subject.

2. You will all have seen the announcement made a few days ago that after considering the Report of the Commission the Government have decided to accept their recommendations as a whole, subject only to the qualification that they must retain liberty to give further consideration to details in so far as this may be necessary. The necessary legislation will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming Delhi session. The subject-matter of my address to-day therefore is one which will come prominently before the public in India at an early date for discussion and decision. The object of all interested in Indian Currency reform must be to do what in them lies to secure as wide a discussion and as complete an understanding of the Commission's recommendations as is possible. The more light on that can be thrown on the Commission's Report the better. My purpose to-day accordingly is exposition rather than advocacy, though I shall not refrain from advocacy where it seems desirable.

ATTACK ON GOLD STANDARD.

3. In view of the persistence of some of the counsel for the other side, it seems unavoidable that I should speak on the subject of the ratio. I do so unwillingly as I did not want to be controversial. My anxiety throughout has been that the Commission's recommendation should be studied and weighed in an atmosphere of calm deliberation and that contention or at least contentiousness should be avoided. India is deeply interested in right conclusions being reached and put into operation, and a spirit of controversy not only prejudices judgment but also involves the risk that we may lose the whole of the great benefits which are I believe capable of being derived from the Commission's Report. There are some belonging to what has come to be known as the Keynes School who dislike the Gold Standard in all its forms, and there are even more Crypto-Keynsites, and they are attacking the Commission's report as an indirect means of attack on the Gold Standard. There are vested interests which would like to prevent or postpone change and leave Indian Currency much as it is. A deadlock will mean playing into their hands. In regard to the ratio, I have hitherto made no attempt to controvert the arguments and attacks, many of them exuberant, of the supporters of what is called the 1s. 4d. ratio, in the desire not to be controversial and not to magnify this minor question and give it an importance out of all proportion to its merits. My appeal has not been listened to, and I must reluctantly begin to-day by dealing as briefly as I can with this subject.

THE RATIO.

4. The first observation I have to make is that it is misleading to talk and think of the question as one between a ratio of 1s. 4d. and a ratio of 1s. 6d. Neither side advocates the fixation of exchange in terms of sterling or even of British gold money, and unless we first get it clearly fixed in our minds that to talk of a 1s. 4d. or 1s. 6d. ratio is merely to use a convenient, though inexact, description, we easily fall into error. The advocates of 1s. 4d. desire that the statutory ratio of the rupee should be fixed at 7.5334 grains of gold; the advocates of 1s. 6d. propose that it should be fixed at 8.4751 grains of gold. This distinction of terminology is important in that it is desirable to stress the fact that under the Currency Commission's proposals the standard of value in India will no longer be either the rupee or sterling, but gold and gold alone.

"A DEAD ISSUE."

5. My main difficulty in dealing with this question is that there seems to be very little to argue about. I said in Rangoon that the question between 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d. is a dead issue. This is not an argumentative proposition; it is simply a statement of fact. The question will of course come before the Legislature again. But to anyone who really goes deeply into the matter the proposal that having at last painfully attained stability we should suddenly and violently alter the ratio from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d. and forgo all the advantages gained by stabilisation during the last two years, and deliberately start a new and painful period of disequilibrium with all that it entails, is simply unthinkable. There is evidence, as is not unnatural in such matters, of considerable confusion of thought in what is said and written on the subject. I admit at once that an arguable case can undoubtedly be made out for the view that in the course of the last four years the Government of India ought to have managed things differently, so that the ratio might now have been 1s. 4d. gold, that is 7.5334 grains to the rupee. I do not accept this criticism and have more than once explained my reasons. But it has some strong supporters. For example, it is held by Sir Stanley Reed who nevertheless comes to the conclusion that it is right to retain 1s. 6d. now. As Sir Stanley recognises, it is only as a theoretical proposition relating to what might have been, not as a guide to what is now practicable, that it can be reasonably argued. Yet many of the arguments used in favour of reducing the ratio to 1s. 4d. now are simply an echo of the arguments for that proposition.

6. The view that the Government of India ought to have managed things differently so that the ratio might now have been 1s. 4d. gold involves the admission that the ratio has necessarily depended on Government management. At the very beginning of my memorandum submitted to the Currency Commission (appendix VII) I wrote as follows:—"The currency of India, as almost every other country in the world, was driven away from its moorings by the war, and as in the case of the U. K. till last April, it now consists of an inconvertible medium of circulation (the note convertible into the rupee and the rupee in essence an inconvertible note printed on silver) whose value both for internal and external purposes has depended on the supply in relation to the demand, that is, has been the resultant of the three factors of world prices, internal trade conditions, and the Government's policy in cotrolling the available supply. Of these three factors, the last has on the whole been the least important, though its importance has been continually increasing as conditions have become more normal and demand has overtaken supply.''

ACCUSATION AGAINST GOVT.

The ratio of 1s. 4d. could only have been brought into effect and maintained by more intervention, not less intervention on the part of the Government, that is, by more management or, as our opponents like to call it, manipulation. In order to provide a more abundant supply of currency and thereby to depress the value of the rupee

(Continued on next page.)

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar who topped the poll in the triangular contest for two seats in the Assembly for the City Non-Mahomedan Constituency.

(Mr. Jayakar got 6601 votes.)

Mr. M. A. Jinnah who was returned unopposed to the Legislative Assembly by the Mahomedans of Bombay, Messrs. Husseinbhai Lalji and Barodawala having retired in his favour.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta who stood second in the contest.

(Mr. Mehta secured 5,888 votes.)

VICTORIOUS JAYAKAR.

"Chronicle" Photos.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar topped the polls. He is seen surrounded by his friends and admirers at the Town Hall.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA AFTER HIS SUCCESS.

"Chronicle" Photos.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta whose lease in the Assembly has been continued was warmly received by his friends at the Town Hall.

EAST AND WEST MEET.

T. SHAW ON BROTHERHOOD OF LABOUR.

The non-textile workers of Bombay had mustered strong at a public meeting held under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday afternoon to meet the delegation of the International Textile workers headed by the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Shaw M.P., Mr. F. J. Ginwala presided.

The chairman in introducing the guests of the evening asked the workers to ameliorate and help their brothen, the textile workers in improving their lot.

BROTHERHOOD OF LABOUR.

Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw who on rising to reply on behalf of the delegation was received with an ovatio said: bring you the greetings of all the organised workers in Europe who know no distinction between one worker and another. There is no question in their minds of colour, of religion, of creed or of nation.' They have declared that there is no need in this world for any worker to be short of food, to live on miserable conditions and to be inflicted by diseases that were easily preventible.

The workmen in India will have to form their trade unions and rely on themselves if they desire to join the great march towards economic emancipation. There is no royal road to success in a labour movement. There is only one road, narrow, stony and thorny and that is the road of endeavour, of sacrifice, of hard work, of fighting for an ideal whatever the consequences might be.

LACK OF EDUCATION.

Continuing Mr. Shaw said that the miserable condition of the working classes in India was generally due to lack of education and said that a Government, whether Indian or British, that did not educate its people was not worth the name of Government.

Let me assure the gathering that so far as the workers are concerned East and West would meet. The kindness we have been shown has made us truly grateful o you and I hope that the future of India will be bright and that the time will surely come soon when India will belong to Indians, that it will be managed by Indians and that India will be one of the proudest nations of the world."

The meeting terminated with garlanding the delegation and a vote of sincere thanks for them.

ON THEIR MISSION.

"Chronicle" Photos.

Members of the Indian Delegation to Cape Conference, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's presence cheering them in their arduous mission, before they embarked on Wednesday.

"WE ARE NOT APOSTLES."

TEXTILE LEADER ON HIS MISSION.

CALL FOR ORGANISED EFFORT.

Good many members of the Servants of India Society and several labour workers in this city, gathered in the Society's Hall on Tuesday evening, to entertain the members of the International Textile Workers Delegation, at a tea party. The Right Hon. T. Shaw, the International Secretary and the head of the Delegation, Messrs. J. Hindle and Mr Brothers, representatives of the Textile Factory Workers' Association of England, and Herren K. Schrader and F. Furtwaenglers, representatives of the German Textile Workers Association, were the recipients of enthusiastic welcome.

IDEA OF BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar, while opening the proceedings on behalf of the Society, observed that the distinguished visitors from the West had come to India to do a good turn to the labouring classes of this country.

The Right Hon. Shrinivas Shastri, the President of the Servants of India Society, then garlanded the visitors amidst enthusiastic greetings of the audience.

WHY POVERTY?

The Rt. Hon. T. Shaw, the Head of the Delegation, in forceful and felicitous language said:—

It gives me extreme satisfaction to attend this function of the servants of India Society. Ever since I met Mr. N. M. Joshi of this Society in 1919, I have learnt to appreciate his work and have always kept him in my mind. There are certain things regarding the condition of labours, which are common to all the counties. There is misely, dirt, poverty, distress and degredation as much in England as in India. There is no reason whatsoever why there should be any poverty in this world.

"We have come to your land to teach the workers here that their political and economical interests lie completely in their own hands. The future of the workers in all countries will be of their own making.

ABSOLUTE FREEDOM FOR EVERY WORKER.

"The plea of our mission is absolute freedom for every worker in matters both political and economical. I shall go a step further and say that the producery of articles ought to get the first place at the table where there article are served. The workers are their own masters and none can deprive them of their natural rights. Labour is and ought to be as important a factor of national life as capital."

"Let me speak out frankly that we are not apostles come to preach to the heathens. We have enough problems in our countries to engage ours attention and energy. Our great ambition will be to learn a lot from this land of ancient civilization rather than to preach.''

"Of all the industries, the Textile industry is the one that affects the largest position of humanity. The Textile trade is governed by conditions that are universal in their application. I shall assure you that I and my colleagues shall not deviate even by an inch from the ideal we are holding aloft—the ideal that every working man and woman is entitled to equal living, equal education and equal opportunities."

Herr K. Schrader then made a vigorous speech in German, which was translated for the audience by the Rt. Hon. T. Shaw. He said that German people have a keen interest in the present Delegation. They are looking forward to a time when the workers in different countries will rapidly approach the same level of efficiency and freedom and even a higher level than at present.

Short speeches were delivered by Herr F. Furtwaengler and Mr. J. Hindle, assuring sympathy and support in the cause of Indian workers and the party then proceeded to the open terrace to partake in the light refreshment that had already been arranged.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public are not in the know of full facts concerning the recent election of the Executive of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Naturally they do not know the under-currents that were at work. But for an eleventh hour defection, I make bold to say that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta would not have been defeated in the election of the Committee's vice-presidentship. At an informal meeting of some of the members of the B. P. C. C. it was arranged to elect Mr. J. M. Mehta as the vice-president, an arrangement with which all those present there were in the fullest accord. But a member to whom was held the bait of secretaryship went over to the other side, no doubt in the full hope of being one of the secretaries which hope was ultimately fulfilled. At the informal meeting he, too, had fallen in with the arrangement but subsequently chose to go back on this arrangement. I do not want to refer to the part played by other members and thus wash in the public the dirty linen of the Committee. It is time the ultra-Nationalist leaders of Bombay beware of their half hearted and weak-kneed friends.—Yours, etc.,

JAMNADAS ERRUNZA.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

18D. THE NATURAL RATIO.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

to 1s. 4d. more currency would have had to be created by the Government. Curiously enough, the advocates of 1s. 4d. avoid using the word management or manipulation when the Government add to the currency; they look on with approval when currency is being expanded, but when the Government refrain from expansion, and still more when they contract the currency their action is denounced as illegitimate and characterised as manipulation. I have said again and again that I think the present currency system and practice put an undue responsibility on Government in this matter; that is one of my strongest reasons for advocating change. But so long as that responsibility exists, the Government cannot refrain from exercising it. If they had neglected their duty and done nothing since the beginning of 1923, either to expand or to contract the currency, we should indeed have had all sorts of violent fluctuations, but the tendency would have been for the rupee to rise much higher than 1s. 6d. The attempt to picture 1s. 4d. as the natural ratio and to accuse the Government of maintaining a higher rate by manipulation turns out therefore to be a complaint that the Government have not done as much manipulation as the advocates of 1s. 4d. would have liked. In so far as either ratio can be called natural it is the ratio of 1s. 6d.

ERRONEOUS IDEA OF CURRENCY EXPANSION.

7. Behind this dislike of contracting an affection for expansion there seem to lurk not only the usual inflationary tendencies which were rampant a few years ago on the Continent of Europe and were not unrepresented in England, but also the erroneous idea that a currency must always naturally expand. This idea seems to be based mainly on too close attention being paid to what happened in India from 1900 to 1914, quite apart from what happened during the war. During that period world prices were steadily rising, and Indian prices even more steadily. In India this was a reflection not only of the increase in world prices, but also in part of the increase of population and of the small but gradual rise in the standard of living. In a period of rising prices it is natural that currency requirements should expand. The position to-day is quite different. World prices fell rapidly in and after 1920 and have on the whole tended to fall throughout the last four years. Currency requirements naturally contracted with the fall in prices. In England for example the total of Bank of England and Currency notes in circulation fell from £ 438,000,000 on the 30th September 1925 to £428,000,000 on the 30th September 1926. That there should be a corresponding tendency in India during this period for currency to become surplus is exactly what would be expected in any case and special factors have been at work in India, such as the replacement of rupees in hoards by gold and an increase in the habit of banking and investing. The Government would have failed in their duty if they had not acted accordingly in order to prevent any risks to stability from arising out of the existence of a surplus of currency in circulation. The recent ease in the money market belies the accusation that the Government have been making money tight.

PROVED ABILITY OF 18D. RATIO.

8. I have shown that the question whether or not a different course might have been pursued in recent years has no practical bearing on the question whether at this stage 1s. 4d. ought to be substituted for 1s. 6d. and that 1s. 4d. can be brought about only by increased Government manipulation of the currency. The idea of a sudden change from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d. has only to be exmained to be rejected. A reduction to 1s. 4d. would be conceivable only in the event of the Government's finding such difficulty in maintaining 1s. 6d. as to be compelled to go back by their declaration of intention to maintain that rate. There is not the slightest ground for supposing that anything of the sort will happen. The reserves and the other resources of the Government are ample, as is shown for example by our recent action in strengthening the reserves by paying off 5 crores of created securities out of balances. The position is very different from that of 1920 when there was a large budget deficit and a frontier war was in progress and when Government were in daily difficulties for money. We have maintained 1s. 6d. without the least trouble and without undergoing even the normal seasonal stringency in the money market during a period of a somewhat unusual character when the rate both for long term and short term money has been considerably higher in London than in India and the beginning of the busy season has been delayed in an un-exampled way. Moreover, though the recommendations of the Currency Commission do not involve any real change in the position regarding India's requirements of silver for currency purpose, they have affected the silver market by drawing attention to the facts, and this has meant an extra strain on exchange. So far from causing stringency in the money market the period of stability at 1s. 6d. has coincided with a period of unusual ease in Indian money conditions. If proof were really needed of the ability of the 1s. 6d. ratio to stand up against a strain, proof is there in abundance.

9. Attempts are being made to import prejudice by representing 1s. 6d. as involving a bounty to the foreign importer, and that good agriculturist Sir Victor Sassoon weeps tears over what he represents to be the loss caused to the agriculturist by the 1s. 6d. ratio. He was more frank when he told the Commission that the 1s. 4d. ratio would enable him to reduce the real wages of his employees without reducing their money wages, and at the same time enable him to sell his products to the consumers who consist mainly of the agriculturists and the employees for a larger number of rupees. A policy deliberately aimed at reducing the purchasing power of all money wages and increasing the price of all that he buys against the consumer will surely not appeal to the Government or the people of India. It goes directly contrary to what must be the aim of every reformer in India, the gradual raising of the standard of living of the masses. If anyone thinks that this is an unfair presentation of Sir Victor Sassoon's views, I recommend him to read Sir Victor's evidence before the Commission. No one maintains that by altering the ratio you can make anything more than a temporary change, and that only as the result of introducing instability, in the general relation between prices of one kind of commodity and prices of another kind. No doubt you can help the middleman temporarily to get bigger profits at the expense of the producer and the consumer, and enable him to take an extra toll both when he is buying from the producer and when he is selling to the consumer. But after a relatively short interval prices must readjust themselves. The readjustment takes longer in some cases than in others; in a few cases it may take a very long period indeed, but in the vast majority of cases the change takes place quickly, though many of the processes involved are explosive, as for example, the levelling up of taxation. It is a curious fact that nearly all the arguments of the currency league have been repudiated in advance by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas himself. In paragraph 177 of the Report of the Commission it is written ,'We wish to make it clear that the essential and, as it seems to us, the decisive factor is the extent to which the prevailing rate of exchange is reflected in internal prices. We are unanimous in holding the view, and indeed it is a proposition which it would be difficult to controvert, that if it can be shown that prices have to a preponderant degree adjusted themselves to the existing 'de facto' rate, then that rate must be "adhered to". Sir Purshotamdas agrees with the rest of his colleagues in this incontrovertible statement. He differs from them in saying that in his view prices had not, when the report and the minute of dissent were being written, readjusted themselves to a preponderant degree. We are entitled to assume that Sir Purshotamdas does not now repudiate the views expressed by him in his minute of dissent. He cannot now change his ground completely and adopt arguments which are at variance with those views. I ask him therefore to take an early opportunity of repudiating all the arguments of the Currency league which are inconsistent with the view that the only question is whether or not prices have adjusted themselves to the 1s. 6d. ratio. If he did so, the league would have little left to argue about as regards the ratio, and will, I trust, turn its attention to the study and elucidation of the rest of the Report, on which the views of Sir Purshotamdas and his colleagues are in the main in harmony. If the object of the league is really to instruct public opinion impartially on currency questions, it has my hearty support in its beneficent task, and I should be delighted to become a member if it will admit me.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' MINUTE OF DISENT.

10. This minute of dissent is dated June 1926, but most of the figures and statistics in it relate to a date not later than about February 1926. In that minute Sir Purshotamdas has tried to prove that readjustment of internal prices had not taken place to a preponderating degree. The adjustment of internal prices had not taplace to a preponderating degree. The attempt was a 'tour de force' and the minute of dissent no doubt presents the case as well as it would be presented. But it is not surprising, in view of the pressure of facts pointing to the opposite conclusion, that ably as the minute is penned, there are some errors both of arithmetic and of logic in the document. We may perhaps explain as a misprint the statement in paragraph 138 that 79 per cent. of the people of India subsist on agriculture and 21 per cent, subsist by other means. The official statement from which these figures are taken shows that they should be 71 per cent. as he says, but 30|39 or 77 per cent. including of course many landless labourers. But serious fallacies have crept into the argument in paragraphs 91 and following. In paragraph 95, for instance, the Minute of Dissent refers to the rise in the gold parity of the rupee from 9o in July 1922 to 114 in February 1926, i.e., an increase of 27 per cent., and proceeds to say that Calcutta and Bombay prices fell from 185 to 155 or by 30 points, while a fall of 50 points (27 per cent. of 185), was to be expected. But the amount to be expected for full adjustment was not 50 points but 39, since a rise of 27 per cent. in the first position corresponds to a fall of 21 per cent., not 27 per cent., in the other. Thus since the world price level was 150 both at the beginning and the end of the period, the adjustment was not on Sir Purshotamdas' figure 30|50 or 60 per cent. as he says, but 30|39 or 70 per cent. leaving 23 per cent., not 40 per cent., as the extent of the then lack of adjustment. Similar arithmetical errors occur in paragraphs 94 and 96, as well as in 95, all of them tending to make the lack of adjustment appear greater than it was.

11. In paragraphs 91 and 94, if the figures given are carried on to May 1926, the month before the report was signed, the appearance of want of adjustment is once again much diminished. In paragraph 91, if comparison is made between May 1925, when the rupee finally reached 1s. 6d. gold and May 1926, the table would show:—

	Calcutta prices.	United Kingdom prices. (Board of Trade).
May 1925	164	159

May 1925 Calcutta prices 164.

May 1925 United Kingdom prices Board of Trade) 159.

May 1926 Calcutta prices 150.

May 1926 United Kingdom prices (Board of Trade) 145.

Thus instead of a rise of 1 point, in Calcutta and a fall of 9 in London, there is a fall of 14 points in both places.

In paragraph 94, if the figures instead of stopping at June 1925, are carried on to May 1926, the following is the result:—

December 1922: Gold Parity of rupee 95, U. S. A. prices, 156, Calcutta, Rupee prices, 170.

May 1926: Gold Parity of rupee, 112, U. S. A. prices, 152, Calcutta rupee prices 150.

A rise of 17 per cent. in the gold parity of the rupee called for a drop in Calcutta prices (if world prices remained at the same level) of 15 per cent., i.e., from 176 to 150, which was the exact amount of the drop. But the drop in world prices would itself have reduced the Calcutta price of 176 to 171, 15 per cent. of which is 26, while on the changed value of the rupee prices dropped 21 points, a difference of only 5 points. On this view, using the same index numbers as are used in the Minute of Dissent, 80 per cent. of the change in prices corresponding to the 1s. 6d. rupee had already taken place a month before the Commission reported.

INDIAN RUPEE PRICES AND WORLD PRICES.

12. So far I have dealt with the mathematics of the Minute but in paragraph 88 the logic takes a very curious turn. Dealing with the arguments of Sir Purshotamdas's colleagues it says "They (the colleagues) then proceed by means of a graphic representation to show that prices in India in terms of gold have since the middle of 1922, generally moved parallel to movements in world prices in terms of gold. This is, of course, as it should be, for after all there is such a thing as a world price level measured in terms of gold, to which prices in any country, measured also in terms of gold, must in general trend correspond, if not in actual level." Does not this give the whole case away? The contention of the advocates of 1s. 6d. is that there is a world level of gold prices to which the gold prices in any country must tend to correspond. The rupee has been stable in terms of gold at 1s. 6d. gold since May 1925, and had been in close approximation to that figure for six months previously; is it not therefore, in Sir Purshotamdas's words "as it should be" for Indian gold prices to have adjusted themselves during that period to world gold prices? The minute of dissent continues immediately after the point where I stopped with the following words: "If India's prices in terms of gold have moved approximately parallel to world prices in terms of gold, English prices in terms of gold have done the same." This is exactly, what Sir Purshottamdas' colleagues claim. But what does he mean when he goes on to say, "I shall therefore confine myself to movements in Indian rupee prices"? I have puzzled for a long time without success over the problem what is the difference between Indian rupee prices and Indian prices in terms of gold. If Sir Purshottamdas is right in saying that Indian prices in terms of gold have moved approximately parallel to world prices, Indian rupee prices must have done the same ever since the rupee became stable in terms of gold, and if that is the case, what is there left of the claim that rupee prices have not readjusted themselves to world gold prices at the level of 1s. 6d.?

ADJUSTMENT OF PRICES.

13. The report with the minute of dissent was published at the beginning of August 1926 and later in the month the matter came before the Assembly. It seemed to the Government that, the case for 1s. 4d. being based on the argument that it was not too late to reduce the rate from 1s. 6d to 1s. 4d. because prices had not had time to adjust themselves, they would be failing in their duty to the Legislature if they did not give the Legislature an immediate opportunty to discuss the question before it was too late. I did not agree with the view that prices had not adjusted themselves, and was prepared to argue it. But as was natural in all the circumstances strong pressure was put on the Government from many quarters in the House to postpone the Bill. I made it clear that the Government must and would continue to maintain the 1s. 6d. ratio pending effective discussion in the Legislature, and that every day was destroying whatever validity there might be in Sir Purshotamdas's one argument for 1s. 4d. It was obvious that in so far as readjustment had not already taken place, it would inevitably tend to complete itself during the six months which must elapse before the question could come before the Assembly again, and it was a patent fact well understood at the time that postponement of the Bill must necessarily have results hardly distinguishable from acceptance of the 'status quo.' My own view is that the arguments of the Commission are conclusive in showing that prices in India had adjusted themselves to the 1s. 6d. ratio to a preponderant degree at the time when their Report was being written. The considerable period which has elapsed since then must have very nearly completed that readjustment, if and in so far as it was incomplete then. It is inconceivable therefore that by the earliest date at which the matter can again be brought before the Legislature the readjustment will not be to all intents and purposes complete. I therefore claim Sir Purshotamdas's own minute of dissent in support of the view, which he unanimously shares with his colleagues, that if prices have to a preponderant degree adjusted themselves to the existing 'de facto' rate, then that rate must be adhered to.

(To be continued.)

THE FICTITIOUS RATE

DISASTROUS EFFECTS

PROTEST OF E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the East Indian Cotton Association Ltd., was held in the Trading Hall of the Cotton Exchange at Cotton Green on Tuesday evening to protest against the policy of the Government of India of artificially maintaining the rate of exchange at 18d. to the rupee and also against its policy of deflation. Sir Purushottam Thakurdas presided.

Sir Purushottamdas in his speech said that that was the first occasion on which the members of the representative Committee of the Association had been asked to discuss a question which was not directly connected with the internal management of the East India Cotton Association. That was specially called on a requisition on behalf of two important bodies in the Cotton Trading, viz., the Muccadams' Association and the Brokers' Association, and the Board felt they could not resist the feeling in trade about the present policy of the Government of India in regard to Exchange.

In the course of his speech he referred to the Editorial footnote to an article of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in the "Times of India" of Tuesday, in which an extract from his speech in the Assembly was quoted not in full. What he said was:

"Though I do not claim either to be an expert or to know much about exchange and currency, representing as I do a commercial community and a commercial electorate in this House, I feel it my duty to use a little of the common sense with which I may be blessed to look on the problem, if not from the point of view of an expert or a savant, at least from the point of view of plain ordinary common sense."

He asked the Editor of that paper whether they should not try to understand the question because they had a brilliant man as the Finance Member, or that none should criticise his policy.

REPLY TO CRITICISM OF "TIMES."

Referring to the criticism of the "Times" about deflation. Sir Purushottamdas read out the telegrams exchanged between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India in the year 1924. His Excellency the Viceroy had wired, "We should have difficulty in refusing to provide more generously for additions to currency even if we wished to do so and there is serious risk of a financial crisis if we keep the screw on too tight," to which the following reply was received: "It seems to me, however, that the vital consideration is not so much the actual level of exchange at the moment as the avoidance of such abnormal stringency as might threaten the financial and economic position."

The "Times of India" was out to defend Government, which the Government of India were not able to defend in 1924, he said.

The speaker then pointed out how the "Times of India" itself had held quite a different view of the Exchange ratio as embodied in its editorial of 28th May last year, and concluded by saying:

"It is now up to the Editor, "Times of India" to explain to the public of Bombay and India why the opinion he held in May 1925 in connection with the exchange ratio of 1s. 4d. had been changed. We want better understandings between the people and we want the opinion of the people, generally, before the legislature meets, in a manner which will serve the interests of the country."

AGAINST INDIA'S BEST INTERESTS.

The president, then, called upon Mr. Beghraj Gupta to move the following resolution, which, on being duly proposed, seconded and supported with strong speeches as to how the new rate of exchange was ruinous to the agriculturist and the Indian industry, was passed unanimously.

"That this meeting emphatically protests against the present policy of the Government of India in maintaining the rate of 1s 6d. for Exchange, which they consider is against the best interests of India as a whole, and particularly, of the Agriculture industry, and manufacturers in this country, and earnestly requests the Government of India to immediately enquire into the disastrous effects of maintaining this fictitious rate which bears so heavily on the country, especially in view of the great decline in world prices during the last two months, and respectfully requests the Government of India to take immediate steps with a view to having the ratio changed to the pre-war rate of 1s. 4d."

It was also decided to send copies of the resolution to the Secretary of State for India, the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy and Secretary to the Finance Department, Government of India.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

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PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN FIJI.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

(BY C. CHATTUR SINGH.)

The 65,000 Indians in Fiji are regarded as hewers of wood and drawers of water owing to the fact that they were introduced into this Colony as coolies under the loathsome system of indenture which alone accounts for the general impression here that India is a "Cooly Country."

I wonder how far, if at all, our leaders at home realise the importance of educated Indians going abroad. The incalculable services rendered by the educated Indians visiting foreign shores is apparently never or very little thought of in India.

When a few years ago the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri visited Fiji there was no end of astonishment among the Europeans and other communities; it literally created sensation and it certainly set them thinking. Before this was out of the public mind there came Pandit Govind Sahay Sharma, M.L.C., accompanied by his collegues making things hum again for a while and then followed the visit of Dr. S. K. Datta in 1923.

These visits of India's eminent men have been epoch making, in so far as India became to be regarded as something more than a mere "Coolie Country" and it doubtless raised the respect and esteem of the Indians as a people in the eyes of different peoples in Fiji.

Public memory being short naturally this did not last long. Hence the Indians have again gone to the position of serfdom and are treated as such.

Apathy of the Congress.

Last year on the representation of the Young Men's Indian Association, through its representative Pandit Benarsidas Chaturvedi, a Foreign Department was established in the National Congress. Almost a year has elapsed but so far we have not been so fortunate as to receive any practical help from it.

Thousands of rupees have been and are being spent in India in various ways to improve the prevailing conditions of Indians abroad; nevertheless we feel that we have suffered and are still suffering more than any of our compatriots settled abroad and we cannot help thinking that our leaders at home have failed in their duty towards the leaderless Indians living thousands of miles away from homeland and separated from their kith and kin. Of course we do not wholly blame them in view of the fact that it is unfortunately due to our own 'Kismat' that we have practically no one here who could voice our grievances and disabilities in or outside Fiji and, therefore, we realise that these do not reach the ears of our leaders at home.

We often hear of our countrymen visiting England, Europe and other places and wonder why they do not come to Fiji. When we hear of deputations and representatives of public bodies from India touring South Africa it certainly gives us hope that somebody will probably condescend to come to our rescue too. But, alas! our hopes are simply shattered like a house built of cards and we rub our eyes in wonder over what appears to us to be the callous attitude of India towards us the benighted creatures. The only answer on reflection we can find is that 'perhaps car degrading and chaotic conditions are not known there.'

Pathetic Wail.

Morally and socially the majority of our countrymen here have, I say without any hesitation or fear of contradiction, gone to the last stage of degradation where no amount of sympathy will avail them any thing. The truth of this statement is bound to be doubted by many but by Mr. C. F. Andrews who has first-hand information about Fiji Indians.

Physically, suffice it to say that 9 out of every 10 men are unable to defend their poor lives, let alone the offending.

As for secular education the 20,000 Indian children of school going age have 1 (one) Anglo-Urdu Primary School established by the Government in an out of the way place for the education of this rising generation and the average attendance at this school is below 40!

Politically we are "No Body." We pay direct and indirect taxes which amounts to more than any other community in Fiji and yet we have not a single member of our community in the Legislative or Municipal Councils "not even a nominated member"! Perhaps this is an example of "British Justice" and "Fairplay". We are still hunting for the meaning of "No taxation without representation."

All we need, however, at the present juncture is a couple of patriots who could bring the different scattered elements together with a view to reforming us from our terrible moral, social and physical conditions. If and when this is done we feel sure the other things will follow as a matter of course, for we shall then learn to deserve rather than to beg.

If there is no self-sacrificing person left in India will not one of the public bodies respond to our pathetic wail? Don't you think Mr. Editor, that we deserve some sympathy at the hands of our countrymen at home?

May we look upon the 41st Indian National Congress to come to our aid at this critical stage or are we doomed for ever.

C. CHATTUR SINGH,
President, Young Men's Indian Association.

Lautoka Fiji, Oct. 7.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APPOINTMENT OF DY. CHAIRMAN.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay was held in the office of the Port Trust on Tuesday last under the presidentship of Mr. W. H. Neilson, (Chairman).

One of the items on the Agenda was the consideration of the appointment of Deputy Chairman.

At the meeting of the Finance and General Committee of the Port Trust held on 10th and 17th inst. consideration was given to the subject of appointment of Deputy Chairman.

In the meeting of the Committee of the 10th inst. considerable discussion had taken place about the appointment.

Mr. England considered there should be a permanent Deputy Chairman. He suggested reducing the grade to a maximum of Rs. 2,500. In the case of Mr. Sharpe he might receive in addition a special personal allowance. The cadre would then be—

1 Deputy Chairman Rs. 2,000-100-2, 500
1 Secretary „ 1,400-75-1; 700
1 Dy. Secretary, „ 750-50-1; 000

With the exception of Sir Purushotamdas and Mr. Lalji, the Committee were in favour of his proposal and Sir Phiroze Sethna suggested that it might be left to the Chairman to recommend a personal allowance for Mr. Sharpe.

CHAIRMAN'S NOTE.

In the course of the Chairman's note dated 15th inst. circulated to the Committee, it was stated:—

The grade sanctioned last year for the Deputy Chairman was Rs. 2,750-125-3,000; which is the same as the Chief Engineer's grade; Mr. Sharpe is drawing Rs. 2,875. If the post is made permanent on expiry of the experimental period, I propose for consideration a grade of Rs. 2,000-100-2,500, and that Mr. Sharpe should be confirmed on the maximum with a personal allowance of Rs. 250.

If the Secretary's and Deputy Secretary's grades are revised as proposed below the actual cost of the central administration would be some Rs. 250 p.m. less than before and the average cost would be about Rs. 200 per mensem higher.

The Committee after full consideration, recommended that the Chairman's proposals be sanctioned with effect from 25th March 1927, the date of expiry of the experimental period fixed under Trustees' Resolution No. 171 of 1925, subject to the sanction of Government under the provisions of Sections 22A(2) and 24 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879.

At Tuesday's meeting when the item of appointment came up for consideration, the Chairman accepted the Committee's recommendations, voting being 11 for and 4 against—all representatives of the Indian Chamber present negativing the proposal.

BOXING.

ARTHUR SUARES DISQUALIFIED.

MILTON KUBES BEATS HAROLD SUARES

The Boxing Tournament held on Tuesday night at the La Scala Cabaret in aid of the Ex-Services Association drew a bumper house, but the big lights of the evening did not prove as good as expected. Milton Kubes was far too good for Harold Suares and won every round. The loser did not show any inclination to stand up and fight and as a match it was a failure. In the last two rounds, however, the pace livened up and there were one or two interesting encounters.

What would perhaps have been a very fine ught was spoilt by the tactics employed by Arthur Suares against Seaman Nobby Hall. The latter asserted his superiority at the outset and scored freely with both hands; but Suares fought back pluckily and there was promise of a real good fight. In the fifth round, however, Hall had his opponent groggy and this had an adverse effect on Suares who reverted to his well known tricks. After repeated warnings Capt. Flanders disqualified him in the round for persistent holding.

The six-round contest between Joe Attridge and Firpo was rather a tame affair, the former winning on points. Young Fitfo was the better in fight, but Attridge showed more aggressiveness. Towards the end the latter was warned for hitting low. In the supporting bouts S. R. Braganza beat Battling Suares, R. Saher beat B. Townsend, Elias Constille beat K. S. Sidyva, and Ned Reubins beat A. Newlands.

At the conclusion Sir Leslie Hudson in a few words thanked all those who had assisted in making the venture a success, especially Capt. Fox, Mr. G. L. Chard and Capt Flanders. He said that the takings amounted to approximately four thousand rupees, and this would be paid to the Ex-Services Association. The thanks of all were due to Sir Victor Sassoon who had generously undertaken to defray the expenses of the tournament. Sir Leslie then auctioned the first copy of the Souvenir M. C. C. programmes which was knocked down to Sir Victor Sassoon for two hundred and two rupees.

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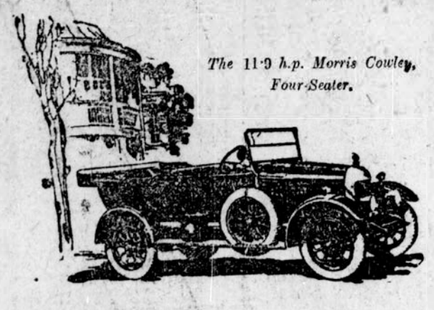

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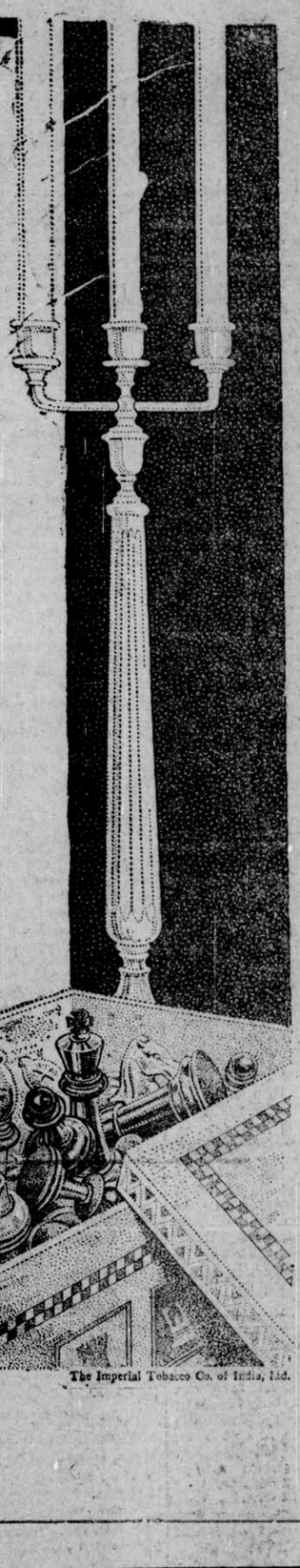

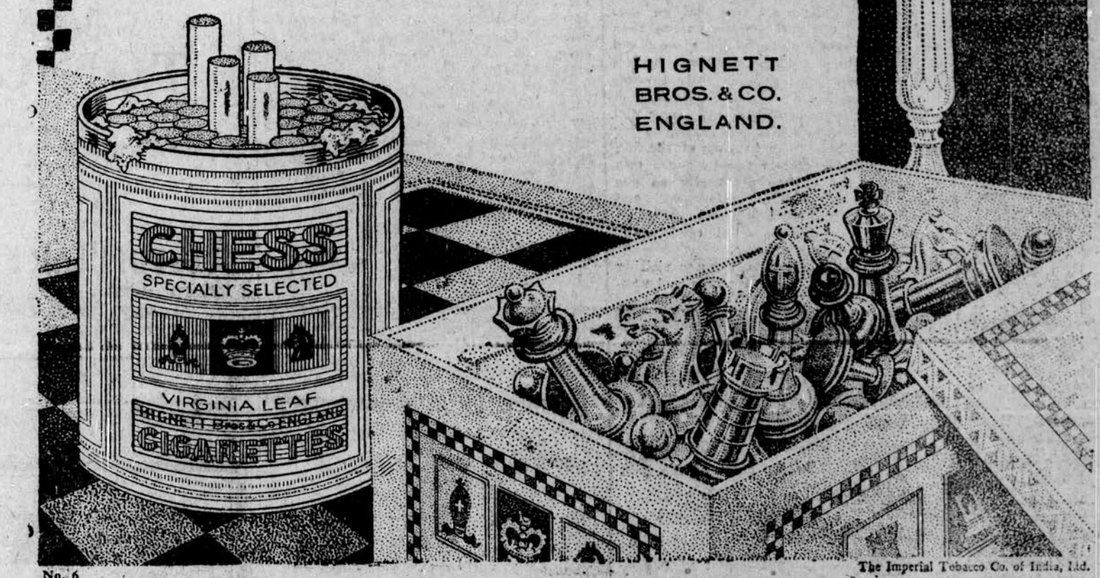

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Among the contributors to this number are:—

Mr. Wickam Steed (the late Editor of "The Times" London) Sir Velantine Chirol, Mr. J. A. Spender (of the Westminster Gazette), Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, Mr. Philip Snowden (Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. Bertrand Russel and Mr. Newinson in Britain; Mr. Rene Guenon, Leon Bazalgette, Jean Richard Block and H. H. Diep Van Ky in the continent of Europe: Mr. Savel Zimand and J. H. Holmes in America and Lala Lajpat Rai, The Rt. Hon. V.S.S. Sastri and Dr. C.V. Raman among others in India.

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